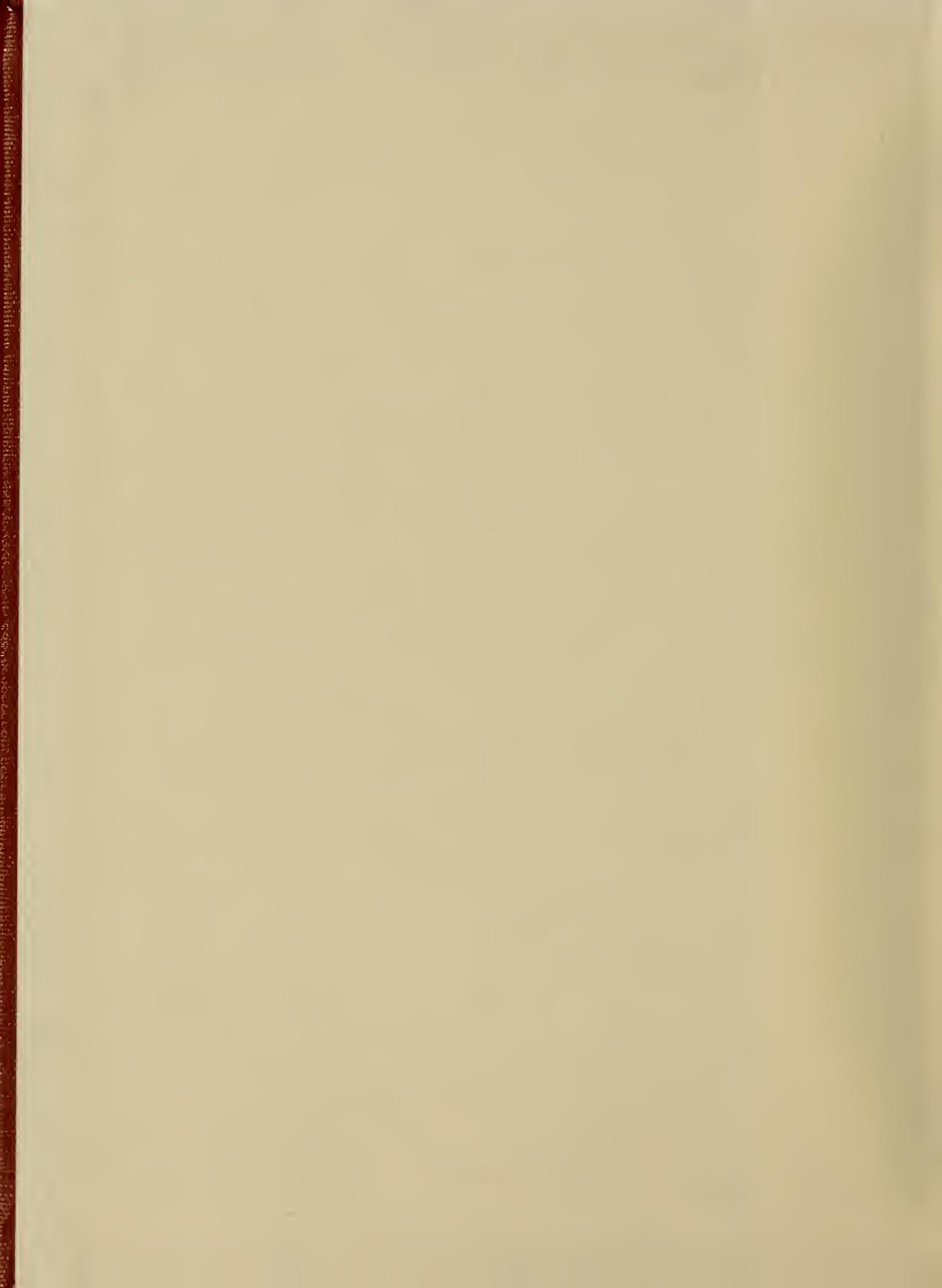
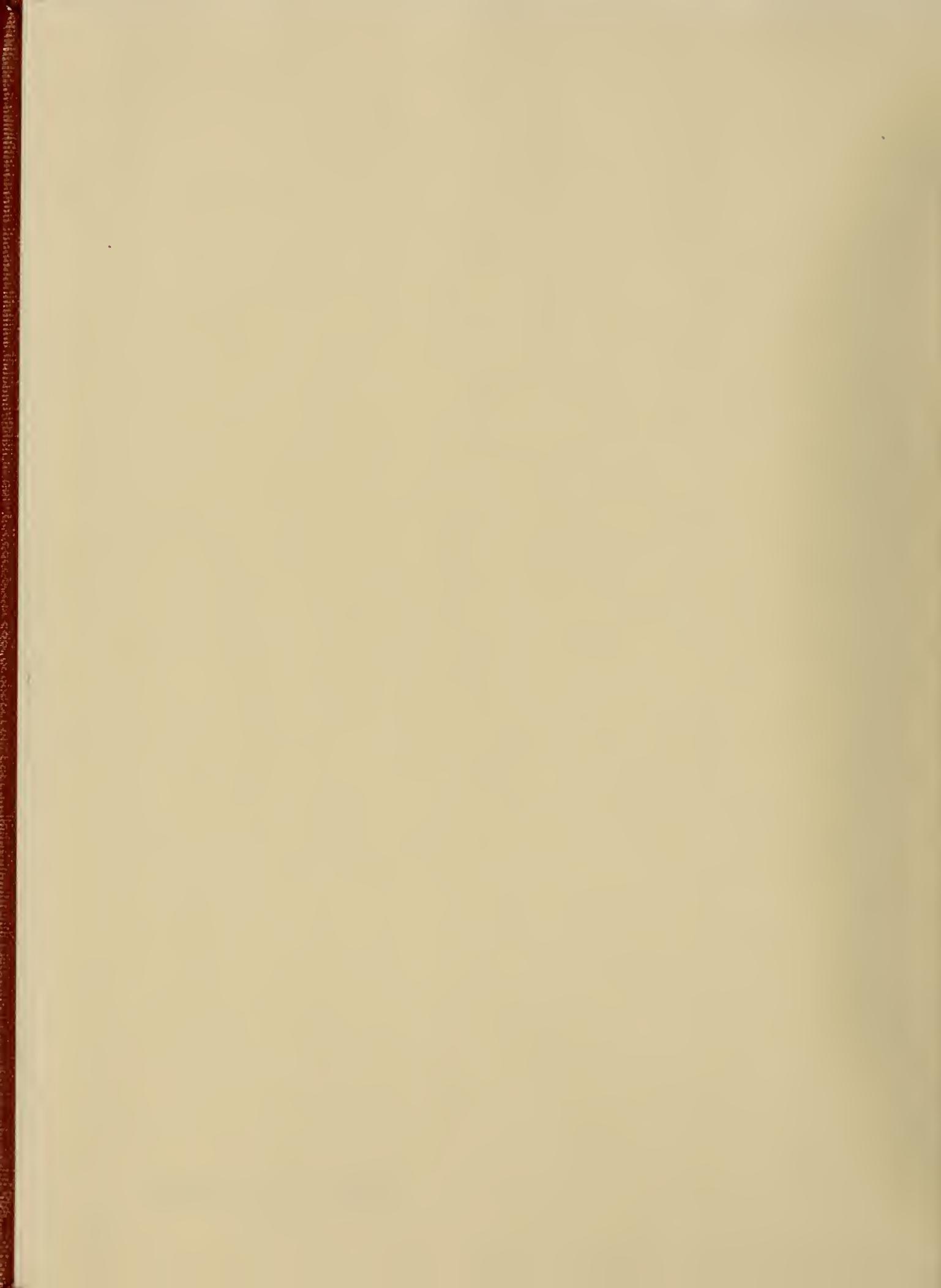


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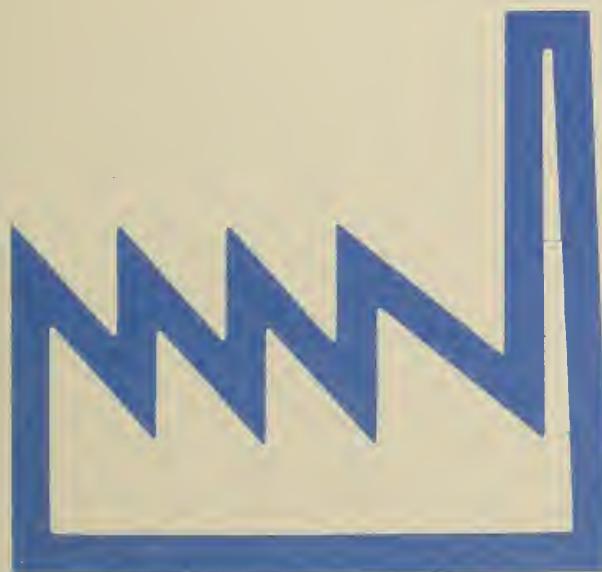
Census of Manufactures

MC82-I-23E

INDUSTRY SERIES

Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products

Industries 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, and 2399



The publications
from the 1982 Economic and
Agriculture Censuses are dedicated
to the memory of Shirley Kallek,
Associate Director for Economic Fields.
During her career at the Bureau of the
Census (1955 to 1983), she continually
directed efforts to improve
the timeliness and accuracy of
economic statistics.

1982

Census of Manufactures

MC82-I-23E

INDUSTRY SERIES

Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products

2391	Curtains and Draperies
2392	House Furnishings, N.E.C.
2393	Textile Bags
2394	Canvas and Related Products
2395	Pleating and Stitching
2396	Automotive and Apparel Trimmings
2397	Schiffli Machine Embroideries
2399	Fabricated Textile Products, N.E.C.

Issued March 1985



U.S. Department of Commerce

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INDUSTRY DIVISION
Gaylord E. Worden, Chief

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INTRODUCTION

ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME

The early beginnings of America's industrial output were first measured in the United States in the 1810 Decennial Census and again in 1820, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Beginning with the 1840 Decennial Census, there were enumerations of manufactures and mineral industries at 10-year intervals up to and including the year 1900 for manufactures and 1940 for mineral industries. The latter census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Because of the increasing dominance of manufacturing in the early 20th century, Congress directed that quinquennial censuses of manufactures be taken beginning in 1905. However, from 1919 through 1939, these censuses were conducted every 2 years. The need for war-related current surveys in the early 1940's postponed the next census of manufactures until 1948 (for 1947). That census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Retail and wholesale trade data were first collected in 1930, and in 1933 information on selected service industries was added to the data-collection operation. These business censuses, as they were called, were again taken for 1935, 1939 (as part of the 1940 decennial program), 1948, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Information on construction industries was obtained first in 1930 and again for 1935 and 1939. Data for the full spectrum of construction industries were not gathered again until 1968 (for 1967).

The need for transportation data to supplement information available from existing governmental or private sources was recognized by Congress in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The census of transportation (consisting of several surveys) was taken first for 1963 and again for 1967.

Since 1967, all of the above censuses have been taken quinquennially as part of the Census Bureau's economic census program. (For the 1977 censuses, the coverage of the service industries was broadened from "selected services" to "all services, except religious organizations and private households." A total of 41 additional four-digit standard industrial classifications¹ (SIC's) in 7 SIC major groups was added to the scope of the census. While most of the industries included for the first time for 1977 were covered again for 1982, some were not, i.e., hospitals; elementary and secondary schools; colleges, universities, and professional schools; junior colleges and technical institutes; labor unions and similar labor organizations; and political organizations.)

The first manufacturing census for an outlying area was conducted in Puerto Rico for the year 1909. Thereafter, with the exception of 1929, a census was taken at 10-year intervals through 1949. The first censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries in Puerto Rico were conducted for 1939. These censuses also were taken for the years 1949, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967. A census of construction industries was introduced first in Puerto Rico for 1967. These censuses of Puerto Rico have been taken since then for the years 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Censuses of manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries were conducted in Guam and the

Virgin Islands of the United States for 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, and 1982. Censuses of mineral industries were taken in the Virgin Islands of the United States for the years 1958, 1963, and 1967 but not since that time. A census of construction industries was also undertaken in these areas for 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Retail trade, wholesale trade, selected service industries, manufacturing, and construction industries were canvassed for the first time in the Northern Mariana Islands in 1983 (for 1982).

For 1982, the economic censuses and agriculture censuses were conducted concurrently.

USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source for facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy and provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. They provide an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, indexes of industrial production, and indexes measuring productivity and price levels. Information from the censuses is used to establish sampling frames and as benchmarks for current surveys of business activity, which are essential for measuring short-term economic conditions.

State and local governments use census data to assess business activities within their jurisdictions. The private sector uses the data to forecast general economic conditions; analyze sales performance; lay out sales territories; allocate funds for advertising; decide on locations for new plants, warehouses, or stores; and measure potential markets in terms of size, geographic areas, kinds of business, and kinds of products made or sold.

Following every census, thousands of businesses and other users purchase reports. Likewise, census facts are disseminated widely by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. All 1982 data are available on microfiche from the U.S. Government Printing Office and most data on computer tape from the Census Bureau. Finally, the more than 50 State Data Centers also are suppliers of economic census statistics.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are required by law under title 13 of the United States Code, sections 131, 191, and 224, which directs that they be taken at 5-year intervals for the years ending in 2 and 7. The 1982 Economic Censuses covered manufacturing, mining, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, and selected transportation activities. Special programs also cover minority-owned and women-owned businesses. The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1988 for the year 1987.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-00500176-0.

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

General

The 1982 Census of Manufactures is the 31st census of manufactures of the United States. For 1982, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail and wholesale trades, service industries, selected transportation activities, and minority-owned and women-owned businesses.

This report, from the 1982 Census of Manufactures, is one of a series of 82 industry reports, each of which provides statistics for groups of related industries. Additional separate reports will be issued for each State and on special subjects, such as size of establishments, legal form of organization, and fuels and electric energy consumed.

These separate reports will subsequently be issued as portions of the final census volumes. Volume I, Subject Statistics, will show comparative statistics for industries, States, and standard metropolitan statistical areas. It also will show selected subjects, such as concentration ratios in manufacturing, selected materials consumed, manufacturing activity in government establishments, and water use in manufacturing. Volume II, Industry Statistics, will be a consolidation of reports for the 82 groups of industries showing the same information that is shown in this report. Volume III, Geographic Area Statistics, will contain establishment-based data (number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, and capital expenditures) for each State and its important standard metropolitan statistical areas, counties, and places, by industry groups and important individual industries. Totals for "all manufacturing" will be shown for counties and places with more than 450 manufacturing employees. The introduction to the final volumes will discuss, at greater length, many of the subjects described in this introduction. For example, the volume text will discuss the relationship of value added by manufacture to National income by industry of origin, the changes in statistical concepts over the history of the censuses, and the valuation problems arising from intracompany transfers between manufacturing plants of a company and between manufacturing plants and sales offices and sales branches of a company.

Scope of Census and Definition of Manufacturing Industries

The 1982 Census of Manufactures covers all establishments employing one person or more primarily engaged in manufacturing as defined in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 Supplement.¹ This is the system of industrial classification developed over a period of years by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget. This system of classification is in general use among government agencies as well as organizations outside the government.

The SIC manual defines manufacturing as the mechanical or chemical transformation of inorganic or organic substances into new products. The assembly of component parts of products is also considered to be manufacturing if the resulting product is neither a structure nor other fixed improvement. These activities are usually carried on in plants, factories, or mills that characteristically use power-driven machines and materials handling equipment.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-00500176-0.

IV INTRODUCTION

Manufacturing production is usually carried on for the wholesale market, for transfers to other plants of the same company, or to the order of industrial users rather than for direct sale to the household consumer. Some manufacturers in a few industries sell chiefly at retail to household consumers through the mail, through house-to-house routes, or through salespersons. Some activities of a service nature (enameling, engraving, etc.) are included in manufacturing when they are performed primarily for the trade. They are considered nonmanufacturing when they are performed primarily to the order of the household consumer.

Relationship Between Annual Survey of Manufactures and Census of Manufactures

The Bureau of the Census conducts the annual survey of manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the censuses of manufactures. The ASM is based on a scientifically selected sample of approximately 55,000 establishments and collects the same industry statistics (employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the census of manufactures. In addition to collecting the information normally requested on the census form, the establishments in the ASM sample are requested to supply detailed information on assets, capital expenditures, retirements, depreciation, rental payments, supplemental labor costs, and costs of purchased services.

Establishment Basis of Reporting

The census of manufactures and the annual survey of manufactures are conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1982, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for including establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

This report excludes information for separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company (see Auxiliaries).

Manufacturing Universe and Census Report Forms

The 1982 Census of Manufactures universe includes approximately 345,000 establishments. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures. The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in this publication are described below.

1. Small Single-Unit Companies Not Sent a Report Form

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, approximately 140,000 small single-establishment companies were excused from filing reports. Selection of these small

establishments was done on an industry-by-industry basis and was based on annual payroll and total shipments data as well as on the industry classification codes contained in the administrative records of other Federal agencies. The cutoffs were selected so that these administrative records cases would account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed report forms.

Information on the physical location of the establishment, as well as information on payrolls, receipts (shipments), and industry classification, was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements, which safeguarded their confidentiality. Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these establishments but were included in the product and material "not specified by kind" (n.s.k.) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative records files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to the four-digit SIC level. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes these administrative record cases were given only a two- or three-digit SIC group. For the 1982 Census of Manufactures, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the four-digit SIC level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those four-digit SIC industries identified as "not elsewhere classified" (n.e.c.) within the given two- or three-digit industry groups.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments Sent a Report Form

The 205,000 establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

a. **ASM sample establishments**—This group consisted of approximately 55,000 establishments covering all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size (see appendix, Annual Survey of Manufactures).

In a census of manufactures year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll,

and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply information on assets, capital expenditures, retirements, depreciation, rental payments, supplemental labor costs, and costs of purchased services. Results of the ASM inquiries are included in tables 3c and 3d of this report.

The census part of the report form is one of approximately 200 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the approximately 450 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries, as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to be performing. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in a large number of cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space was also provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry, which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

Finally, a wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. **Large and medium establishments (non-ASM)**—Approximately 100,000 establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative records payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive one of the approximately 200 census of manufactures regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. **Small single-unit establishments (non-ASM)**—This group consisted of approximately 50,000 establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative records cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or "short" form was used. These establishments received one of the approximately 80 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payrolls, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics; the same

data were collected on the short as well as the long form. However, detailed information on materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus its use would increase the values of the n.s.k. categories.

Auxiliaries

In this industry report, the data on employment and payroll are limited to operating manufacturing establishments. The census report form filed for auxiliaries (ES-9200) requested a description of the activity of the establishments serviced. However, the auxiliaries were coded only to the two-digit major group of the establishments they served; whereas, the operating establishments were coded to a four-digit manufacturing industry. Data for the approximately 10,000 separately operated auxiliaries are included in the paperbound geographic area series, the bound volumes of the census of manufactures, and in a report issued as part of the 1982 Enterprise Statistics survey.

Auxiliaries are establishments whose employees are primarily engaged in performing supporting services for other establishments of the same company, rather than for the general public or for other business firms. They can be at different locations from the establishments served or at the same location as one of those establishments but not operating as an integral part thereof and serving two or more establishments. Where auxiliary operations are conducted at the same location as the manufacturing operation and operate as an integral part thereof, they usually are included in the report for the operating manufacturing establishment.

Included in the broad category of auxiliaries are administrative offices. Employees in administrative offices are concerned with the general management of multiestablishment companies, i.e., with the general supervision and control of two units or more, such as manufacturing plants, mines, sales branches, or stores. The functions of these employees may include (1) program planning, including sales research and coordination of purchasing, production, and distribution; (2) company purchasing, including general contracts and purchasing methods; (3) company financial policy and accounting, tax accounting, company sales and profit reports, and personnel accounting; (4) general engineering, including design of product machinery and equipment, and direction of engineering effort conducted at the individual operation locations; (5) direction of company personnel matters; and (6) legal and patent matters.

Other types of auxiliaries serving the plants or central management of the company include purchasing offices, sales promotion offices, research and development organizations, etc.

Industry Classification of Establishments

Each of the establishments covered in the census was classified in one of approximately 450 manufacturing industries in accordance with the industry definitions in the SIC system. Under this system of classification, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments producing a single product or a closely related group of products. The product groupings from which industry classifications are derived are based on considerations such as similarity of manufacturing processes, types of materials used, types of customers, and the like. The resulting group of plants must be significant in terms of its number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees. The system operates in such a way that the definitions progressively became narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. There are 20 major groups (two-digit SIC), 143 industry groups (three-digit SIC), and approximately 450

industries (four-digit SIC). The product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. There are about 1,500 classes of products, identified by a five-digit code, and about 11,000 products, identified by a seven-digit code. The seven-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same four digits.

Accordingly, an establishment is usually classified in a particular industry on the basis of its major activity during a particular year, i.e., production of the products primary to that industry exceeds, in value, production of the products primary to any other single industry. In a few instances, however, the industry classification of an establishment is not only determined by the products it makes but also by the process employed in making those products. For example, establishments engaged in blast furnace operations, refining of nonferrous metals from ore, or rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals (processes which involve heavy capitalization in specialized equipment) would be classified according to the process used during a census year. These establishments then would be "frozen" in that industry during the following ASM years.

In either a census or ASM year, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weight, other than those involved with heavily capitalized activities described above, are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or the change has occurred for two successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year (see appendix, Annual Survey of Manufactures). However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The result of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another is that, at the aggregate level, some industries comprise different mixes of establishments between survey years, and establishment data for such industry statistics as employment and payroll may be tabulated in different industries between survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the four-digit SIC level, should be viewed with caution. This is true particularly for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of establishments.

While some establishments produce only the primary products of the industry in which they are classified, all establishments of an industry rarely specialize to this extent. The industry statistics (employment, inventories, value added by manufacture, total value of shipments including resales and miscellaneous receipts, etc.) shown in tables 1a through 5a, therefore, reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments in that industry but also their secondary activities. The product statistics in tables 6a through 6c represent the output of all establishments whether or not they are classified in the same industry as the product. For this reason, in relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments to the product statistics, the

composition of the industry's output shown in table 5b should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by two ratios, which are computed from the figures shown in table 5b. The first of these ratios, called the primary product specialization ratio, measures the proportion of product shipments (both primary and secondary) of the establishments classified in the industry represented by the primary products of those establishments. The second ratio, called the coverage ratio, is the proportion of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to total shipments of such products by all manufacturing establishments.

However, establishments making products falling into the same industry category may use a variety of processes and materials to produce them. Also, the same industry classification (based on end products) may include both establishments that are highly integrated and those that put only the finishing touches on an already highly fabricated item. For example, the refrigeration industry includes instances of almost complete integration (production of the compressor, condensing unit, electric motor, casting, stamping of the case, and final assembly) all carried on at one plant. On the other hand, the condensing unit, the motor, and the case may be purchased and only assembled into the finished product.

In some instances, separate industry categories have been established for integrated and nonintegrated establishments. For other industries, the census provides separate statistics on the production of intermediate commodities made and used in the producing plant. For some industries characterized by many plants of the same company, separate figures on interplant transfer of products usually are shown.

Differences in the integration of production processes, types of operations, and alternatives in types of materials used should be considered when relating the industry statistics (employment, payrolls, value added, etc.) to the product and material data.

Value of Shipments for the Industry Compared With Value of Product Shipments

This industry report shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In tables 1a through 5a, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Product shipments shown in table 6a represent the total value of shipments of products classified as primary to an industry that were shipped by all manufacturing establishments regardless of their industry classification.

CENSUS DISCLOSURE RULES

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports, no data are published that would disclose the data for an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry is not considered a disclosure, so this item may be given even though other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics in tables 1a through 5a of this report is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line has been suppressed. However, the suppressed data are included in higher level totals. Additional disclosure analysis is performed for new capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are publishable.

MICROFICHE AND COMPUTER TAPES

All the data in this report are available on microfiche. Selected data are also available on computer tape.

In addition to selected published data being on computer tape, one major data series, the location of manufacturing plants, will be available only on computer tape. This series presents the number of establishments by employment size class by four-digit SIC industry codes for States, counties, and places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. These data are available for both State and county by industry, and State and place by industry.

Microfiche reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Computer tapes are sold by the Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1982 Census of Manufactures may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Industry Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- Represents zero.
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
- (NA) Not available.
- (NC) Not comparable.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate or a consistency review.
- (X) Not applicable.
- (Z) Less than half the unit shown.
- n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.
- pt. Part.
- r Revised.
- SIC Standard Industrial Classification.

Other abbreviations, such as lb, gal, yd, doz, bbl, and s tons, are used in the customary sense.

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics

[For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

	Item	Four-digit industry statistics		
		Historical	Operating ratios	By geographic area
1	Number of companies	1a		
2	Number of manufacturing establishments	1a		2
	Employment and payroll:			
3	Number of employees	1a	1b	2
4	Payroll	1a	1b	2
5	Supplemental labor costs			
6	Production workers	1a	1b	2
7	Production-worker hours	1a	1b	2
8	Production-worker wages	1a	1b	2
	Shipments, cost of materials, and value added:			
9	Value of shipments (four-digit)	1a	1b	2
10	Product class shipments (five-digit)			
11	Product shipments (seven-digit)			
12	Value added by manufacture	1a	1b	2
13	Cost of materials	1a	1b	2
14	Fuels and electric energy			
15	Materials consumed by kind			
	Inventories:			
16	Total, end of year	1a		
17	By method of valuation			
18	By stage of fabrication			
	Capital expenditures, assets, rental payments, and purchased services:			
19	New capital expenditures	1a		2
20	Used plant and equipment expenditures			
21	Gross assets			
22	Depreciation			
23	Retirements of buildings and machinery			
24	Rental payments			
25	Purchased services			
	Ratios:			
26	Specialization	1a		
27	Coverage	1a		

*Number of companies with shipments of over \$100 thousand.

**Detailed information shown.

in This Report by Table Number

Four-digit industry statistics—Con.				Five-digit product class and seven-digit product statistics				
Summary and supplemental	By employment size	By industry and product class specialization	Materials consumed by kind	Industry-product analysis	Product shipments	Product class by geographic area	Historical product class	
3a **3a	4	5a			*6a			1 2
3a 3a **3d **3a **3a 3a	4	5a 5a 5a 5a 5a						3 4 5 6 7 8
3a	4	5a		5b, 5c 5b, 5c	6a 6a	6b	6c	9 10 11
3a **3a 3a, 3d	4	5a 5a	7					12 13 14 15
3b, 3c 3b, 3c 3b	4							16 17 18
**3a, **3d **3a, **3d **3d **3d **3d **3d **3d	4	5a						19 20 21 22 23 24 25
3a 3a				5b 5b				26 27

Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products

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DESCRIPTION OF INDUSTRIES AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

MISCELLANEOUS FABRICATED TEXTILE PRODUCTS

This report shows 1982 Census of Manufactures statistics for establishments classified in each of the following industries:

SIC Code and Title

2391	Curtains and Draperies
2392	House Furnishings, N.E.C.
2393	Textile Bags
2394	Canvas and Related Products
2395	Pleating and Stitching
2396	Automotive and Apparel Trimmings
2397	Schiffli Machine Embroideries
2399	Fabricated Textile Products, N.E.C.

The industry statistics (employment, payroll, cost of materials, value of shipments, inventories, etc.) are reported for each establishment as a whole. Aggregates of such data for an industry reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments but also their activities in the manufacture of secondary products as well as their miscellaneous activities (contract work on materials owned by others, repair work, etc.). This fact should be taken into account in comparing industry statistics (tables 1a-5a) with product statistics (table 6a-1) showing shipments by all industries of the primary products of the specified industry. The extent of the "product mix" is indicated in table 5b, which shows the value of primary and secondary products shipped by establishments classified in the specified industry and the value of primary products of the industry shipped as secondary products by establishments classified in other industries.

Small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were excluded from the mail portion of the census. For these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated), data on payrolls and receipts were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies. The remaining statistics were developed from industry averages.

Establishment data were tabulated based on industry definitions contained in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 supplement.¹

INDUSTRY 2391, CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of curtains and draperies from purchased materials. Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of lace curtains on lace machines are classified in industry 2292.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2391, Curtains and Draperies, recorded employment of 24.1 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$1.1 billion.

The value of shipments figure shown above is in current (1982) prices. All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The employment figure shown above was 24 percent below the 31.7 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were North Carolina, California, Massachusetts, and New York, accounting for approximately 48 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. These same States were the leaders in 1977, when they accounted for approximately 45 percent of the industry's employment.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. In current prices, industry 2391 shipped \$917 million of products primary to the industry, \$54 million of secondary products, and had \$91 million of miscellaneous receipts. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 94 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 95 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 91 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1977, the coverage ratio was 93 percent. The products primary to industry 2391, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a-1 and aggregate to \$1.0 billion in current prices.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the curtains and draperies industry amounted to \$615 million in current prices. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with up to 5 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 30 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 2392, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, N.E.C.

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of house furnishings, such as blankets, bedspreads, sheets, tablecloths, and towels from purchased materials. Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of curtains and draperies are classified in industry 2391. Establishments producing house furnishings primarily of fabric

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

woven at the same establishment are classified in industries 2211, 2221, or 2231, according to fiber.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2392, House Furnishings, N.E.C., recorded employment of 49.3 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$3.3 billion.

The value of shipments figure shown above is in current (1982) prices. All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The employment figure shown above was 4 percent above the 47.5 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and California, accounting for approximately 55 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. This represents a shift from 1977 when New York, North Carolina, Georgia, and South Carolina accounted for approximately 50 percent of the industry's employment.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. In current prices, industry 2392 shipped \$2.9 billion of products primary to the industry, \$241 million of secondary products, and had \$150 million of miscellaneous receipts. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 92 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 89 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 63 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1977, the coverage ratio was 61 percent. The products primary to industry 2392, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a-1 and aggregate to \$4.5 billion in current prices.

Certain products primary to industry 2392 are also primary to Industry 2211, Weaving Mills, Cotton; Industry 2221, Weaving Mills, Manmade Fiber; and Industry 2231, Weaving Mills, Wool. Table 6a-1 shows the data on a combined "wheremade" basis to provide the product totals regardless of the industry classification of the establishment from which they were shipped. Table 6a-2 provides a breakdown of the products showing the industry in which the products are primary.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the house furnishings, n.e.c., industry amounted to \$2.0 billion in current prices. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with up to 10 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 26 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 2393, TEXTILE BAGS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of shipping and other industrial bags from purchased fabric. Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of plastics bags are classified in industry 2643; laundry,

wardrobe, shoe, and other textile house furnishing bags in industry 2392; and luggage in industry 3161.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2393, Textile Bags, recorded employment of 7.7 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$422 million.

The value of shipments figure shown above is in current (1982) prices. All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The employment figure shown above was 6 percent below the 8.2 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were California, Georgia, New Jersey, and New York, accounting for approximately 32 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. This represents a shift from 1977 when New York, North Carolina, California, and Missouri accounted for approximately 34 percent of the industry's employment.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. In current prices, industry 2393 shipped \$341 million of products primary to the industry, \$46 million of secondary products, and had \$36 million of miscellaneous receipts. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 88 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 82 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 83 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1977, the coverage ratio was 84 percent. The products primary to industry 2393, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a-1 and aggregate to \$409 million in current prices.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the textile bags industry amounted to \$253 million in current prices. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with up to 5 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 16 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 2394, CANVAS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of awnings, tents, and related products from purchased fabric. Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of canvas bags are classified in industry 2393.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2394, Canvas and Related Products, recorded employment of 14.8 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$752 million.

The value of shipments figure shown above is in current (1982) prices. All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for

changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The employment figure shown above was 6 percent above the 13.9 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were California, Florida, New York, and Texas, accounting for approximately 33 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. This represents a shift from 1977 when California, Florida, New York, and Ohio accounted for approximately 34 percent of the industry's employment.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. In current prices, industry 2394 shipped \$641 million of products primary to the industry, \$42 million of secondary products, and had \$69 million of miscellaneous receipts. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 94 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 93 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 93 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1977, the coverage ratio was 92 percent. The products primary to industry 2394, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a-1 and aggregate to \$691 million in current prices.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the canvas and related products industry amounted to \$385 million in current prices. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with up to 5 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 23 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 2395, PLEATING AND STITCHING

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in pleating, decorative and novelty stitching, and tucking for the trade. Establishments primarily engaged in performing similar services for individuals are classified in service industries. Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of trimmings are classified in industry 2396.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2395, Pleating and Stitching, recorded employment of 19.8 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$873 million.

The value of shipments figure shown above is in current (1982) prices. All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The employment figure shown above was 23 percent above the 16.1 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were New York, California, New Jersey, and North Carolina, accounting for approximately 52 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. These same States were the

leaders in 1977, when they accounted for approximately 60 percent of the industry's employment.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. In current prices, industry 2395 shipped \$816 million of products primary to the industry, \$17 million of secondary products, and had \$41 million miscellaneous receipts. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 98 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 96 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 91 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1977, the coverage ratio was 98 percent. The products primary to industry 2395, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a-1 and aggregate to \$891 million in current prices.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the pleating and stitching industry amounted to \$421 million in current prices.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with up to 5 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 25 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 2396, AUTOMOTIVE AND APPAREL TRIMMINGS

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of automotive trimmings and apparel findings and related products.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2396, Automotive and Apparel Trimmings, recorded employment of 26.2 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$2.1 billion.

The value of shipments figure shown above is in current (1982) prices. All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The employment figure shown above was 15 percent below the 30.9 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were Michigan, New York, Ohio, and California, accounting for approximately 75 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. Data for Ohio have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. This represents a shift from 1977 when Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Massachusetts accounted for approximately 80 percent of the industry's employment.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. In current prices, industry 2396 shipped \$2.1 billion of products primary to the industry, \$20 million of secondary products, and had \$44 million miscellaneous receipts. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both

secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 99 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 98 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 99 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1977, the coverage ratio was 96 percent. The products primary to industry 2396, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a-1 and aggregate to \$2.1 billion in current prices.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the automotive and apparel trimmings industry amounted to \$1.1 billion in current prices. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with up to 5 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 13 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 2397, SCHIFFLI MACHINE EMBROIDERIES

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of Schiffli machine embroideries.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2397, Schiffli Machine Embroiderries, recorded employment of 7.0 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$303 million.

The value of shipments figure shown above is in current (1982) prices. All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The employment figure shown above was 17 percent above the 6.0 thousand reported in 1977. The leading State in employment in 1982 was New Jersey, accounting for approximately 48 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. This same State was the leader in 1977, when it accounted for approximately 47 percent of the industry's employment.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. In current prices, industry 2397 shipped \$254 million of products primary to the industry, \$13 million of secondary products, and had \$36 million of miscellaneous receipts. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 95 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 97 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 96 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1977, the coverage ratio was 98 percent. The products primary to industry 2397, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a-1 and aggregate to \$264 million in current prices.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the Schiffli machine embroiderries industry amounted to \$116 million in current prices.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with up to 5 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the

census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 29 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 2399, FABRICATED TEXTILE PRODUCTS, N.E.C.

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of fabricated textile products, n.e.c.

In the 1982 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2399, Fabricated Textile Products, N.E.C., recorded employment of 25.1 thousand. The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$1.5 billion.

The value of shipments figure shown above is in current (1982) prices. All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

The employment figure shown above was 19 percent below the 30.8 thousand reported in 1977. The leading States in employment in 1982 were California, New York, Georgia, and New Jersey, accounting for approximately 33 percent of the industry's 1982 employment. This represents a shift from 1977 when Georgia, New York, Tennessee, and California accounted for approximately 35 percent of the industry's employment.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. In current prices, industry 2399 shipped \$1.3 billion of products primary to the industry, \$99 million of secondary products, and had \$54 million miscellaneous receipts. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 93 percent (specialization ratio). In 1977, this specialization ratio was 94 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 91 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1977, the coverage ratio was 89 percent. The products primary to industry 2399, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a-1 and aggregate to \$1.5 billion in current prices.

Certain products primary to industry 2399 are also primary to Industry 2211, Weaving Mills, Cotton. Table 6a-1 shows the data on a combined "wherever-made" basis to provide the product totals regardless of the industry classification of the establishment from which they were shipped. Table 6a-2 provides a breakdown of the products showing the industry in which the products are primary.

The total cost of materials and services used by establishments classified in the fabricated textile products, n.e.c., industry amounted to \$842 million in current prices. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Establishments of single-unit companies in this industry with up to 5 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 16 percent of total value of shipments.

Table 1a. Historical Statistics for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Years

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Year ¹	Com- panies ² (no.)	All establishments ³		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac- ture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expend- itures (million dollars)	End-of- year inven- tories ⁴ (million dollars)	Ratios	
		Total (no.)	With 20 employ- ees or more (no.)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						Spec- cial- ization (per- cent)	Cover- age (per- cent)
INDUSTRY 2391, CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES															
1982 Census	1 327	1 371	254	24.1	233.7	19.7	33.8	170.5	442.1	614.9	1 062.0	6.3	159.7	94	91
1981 ASM ⁵	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	23.3	221.5	19.1	35.0	151.5	456.5	622.4	1 077.2	8.0	169.2	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM ⁵	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	27.4	228.5	23.7	42.2	164.3	444.0	584.5	1 053.4	11.8	158.4	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM ⁵	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	31.3	245.3	27.2	48.3	179.0	488.3	544.5	1 050.2	15.7	149.6	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	34.5	247.7	29.1	51.7	177.2	425.6	654.0	1 081.4	15.7	160.3	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	1 650	1 712	324	31.7	224.7	27.2	47.9	163.6	407.3	605.5	1 013.1	7.2	151.2	95	93
1976 ASM ⁵	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	24.2	173.4	21.9	39.0	123.6	329.2	468.5	786.6	10.0	121.4	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM ⁵	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	25.6	164.9	23.0	41.9	118.3	280.1	446.7	736.5	9.6	108.5	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM ⁵	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	26.8	151.3	24.1	41.9	109.5	285.5	459.2	749.4	9.0	106.3	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	35.2	177.8	30.9	56.5	133.3	313.7	513.7	806.4	8.3	115.9	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	1 540	1 593	352	33.9	167.1	29.5	54.9	124.7	302.3	461.3	754.9	9.5	101.1	93	93
1971 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	30.5	140.8	26.7	47.8	107.3	272.4	384.2	641.1	6.1	93.9	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	30.0	124.5	26.3	47.8	94.4	232.2	328.9	588.3	7.3	69.0	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	31.0	138.5	27.2	53.0	107.3	251.6	300.2	545.6	6.1	67.9	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	28.3	124.7	24.9	48.3	97.5	214.9	275.3	491.9	9.9	54.9	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census	1 393	1 430	273	25.7	100.5	22.7	42.6	78.1	241.5	418.7	3.9	44.4	97	95	
INDUSTRY 2392, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, N.E.C.															
1982 Census	882	958	399	49.3	518.2	39.8	77.6	369.0	1 249.0	1 994.3	3 262.2	38.8	581.5	92	63
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	43.2	457.3	35.6	68.9	314.5	1 127.2	1 750.8	2 846.3	18.8	507.0	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	44.0	416.7	36.7	71.0	299.1	969.2	1 641.8	2 600.1	16.4	464.9	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	46.4	407.5	38.8	74.2	293.3	916.4	1 616.5	2 502.4	27.9	455.5	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	50.2	411.4	42.4	79.1	296.4	827.3	1 597.1	2 417.6	28.1	401.4	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	980	1 051	403	47.5	366.4	39.8	75.4	260.0	782.9	1 541.4	2 294.0	26.9	393.0	89	61
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	43.8	316.1	36.1	68.2	221.4	712.0	1 261.9	1 954.5	31.5	322.5	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	40.8	284.7	33.7	64.7	199.3	621.6	1 075.3	1 703.6	30.5	300.0	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	46.8	288.2	38.9	74.0	204.2	678.5	987.3	1 649.6	122.6	293.8	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	50.7	296.4	42.9	82.3	210.6	670.5	992.5	1 646.5	22.7	285.0	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	1 058	1 111	412	50.3	281.9	42.2	82.5	194.0	585.2	961.0	1 526.9	29.9	250.1	85	57
1971 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	48.3	248.7	40.3	78.7	175.5	465.4	769.3	1 234.7	23.3	198.3	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	48.2	243.0	40.2	79.8	169.5	461.8	737.6	1 196.4	39.1	192.1	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	48.1	222.9	40.3	78.7	160.9	425.8	726.4	1 146.6	24.7	176.9	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	46.8	203.6	39.6	76.2	146.9	380.4	595.7	970.1	15.4	135.3	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census	1 189	1 228	421	46.3	196.3	39.3	76.4	144.5	353.7	608.1	962.8	11.9	132.5	88	52
INDUSTRY 2393, TEXTILE BAGS															
1982 Census	233	249	108	7.7	89.5	6.5	12.2	64.8	167.8	252.7	421.8	5.9	73.0	88	83
1981 ASM ⁵	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.6	71.0	5.7	11.1	52.5	157.5	239.4	396.7	6.5	67.2	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM ⁵	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.6	64.0	5.6	10.2	45.1	138.6	205.1	346.9	16.3	62.3	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.3	63.5	6.3	11.7	44.5	157.1	189.6	345.3	7.7	63.5	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.9	73.6	7.3	14.1	54.7	146.0	219.2	362.0	62.5	63.4	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	211	228	90	8.2	66.7	6.8	12.9	46.8	122.2	200.5	321.8	5.8	59.4	82	84
1976 ASM ⁵	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.8	52.9	4.6	9.0	34.2	128.6	177.7	306.8	6.3	48.6	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM ⁵	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.8	51.0	4.7	9.3	33.2	113.8	170.1	287.9	6.4	47.9	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.8	56.6	6.6	12.6	39.4	133.9	233.1	362.8	7.2	67.3	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.2	50.7	7.9	14.2	36.0	90.6	215.7	303.6	5.3	49.9	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	188	208	94	7.9	44.0	6.7	12.7	31.4	74.5	182.2	255.1	5.5	38.6	93	90
1971 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.7	42.8	6.6	12.5	30.1	83.2	147.6	230.0	3.1	32.5	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.5	41.3	7.2	13.4	29.4	73.5	155.9	230.5	4.5	32.7	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.8	42.9	8.6	16.2	32.0	85.2	212.3	299.3	1.8	33.7	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.0	43.2	8.9	17.3	33.5	87.3	221.0	309.3	2.0	36.9	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census	177	198	97	9.1	38.0	8.1	15.5	28.7	88.5	204.6	291.1	1.9	32.9	94	89
INDUSTRY 2394, CANVAS AND RELATED PRODUCTS															
1982 Census	1 107	1 128	162	14.8	181.2	11.3	21.1	117.8	367.7	384.5	752.3	17.8	131.9	94	93
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12.5	159.5	10.0	19.3	101.9	332.2	329.6	658.1	10.7	125.1	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM ⁵	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.1	130.1	8.6	17.6	80.6	259.5	254.1	517.2	6.6	99.1	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM ⁵	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12.0	132.4	9.5	18.8	83.2	267.8	276.1	542.3	6.6	104.3	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	15.4	140.2	12.4	21.9	91.6	299.4	290.4	578.6	13.1	109.6	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	987	1 003	148	13.9	121.6	11.0	19.3	75.1	237.4	254.2	486.8	8.4	101.0	93	92
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.3	82.5	8.6	15.6	54.5	146.8	161.2	301.7	6.0	65.6	(NA)	(NA)
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10.4	74.4	8.7	15.4	50.0	133.8	146.0	284.3	7.1	59.1	(NA)	(NA)
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.2	80.2	9.2	16.6	52.4	136.6	155.7	293.2	3.2	72.2	(NA)	(NA)
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	14.0	84.7	11.2	20.8	53.5	154.7	170.9	321.8	3.8	80.0	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census	845	860	146	12.9	75.9	10.3	19.3	49.2	130.3	151.1	276.4	4.0	68.9	95	88
1971 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12.7	69.7	10.3	17.7	47.3	114.7	132.4	245.6	3.9	58.8	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	13.0	67.4	10.5	18.6	46.2	117.0	133.5	245.4	2.8	52.3	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	14.2	74.2	11.3	21.5	51.0	119.3	142.7	265.1	6.4	41.7	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	13.8	70.9	11.2	21.9	48.9	119.3	147.5	270.2	4.4	39.4	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census	846	860	147	15.2	68.5	12.9	24.0	48.7	126.9	148.1	273.6	3.4	43.3	94	95

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1a. Historical Statistics for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Years—Con.

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Year ¹	Com- panies ² (no.)	All establishments ³		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac- ture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expend- itures (million dollars)	End-of- year invento- ries ⁴ (million dollars)	Ratios	
		Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						Spec- ializa- tion (per- cent)	Cover- age (per- cent)
INDUSTRY 2395, PLEATING AND STITCHING															
1982 Census	906	912	269	19.8	204.5	16.4	29.0	150.3	452.6	420.5	873.1	17.0	138.8	98	91
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	16.8	167.7	14.5	25.9	122.6	389.2	389.6	778.6	68.3	108.1	(NA)	(NA)	
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	17.2	157.0	14.7	26.1	110.4	352.8	375.9	728.9	6.9	98.8	(NA)	(NA)	
1979 ASM ⁵	(NA)	(NA)	16.4	137.0	13.9	24.8	96.1	284.1	330.5	624.9	15.5	79.4	(NA)	(NA)	
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	16.8	146.2	13.3	24.8	96.3	315.3	388.9	704.2	611.3	85.1	(NA)	(NA)	
1977 Census	770	778	206	16.1	130.9	13.2	22.9	89.0	281.8	341.5	620.2	9.3	82.9	96	98
1976 ASM ⁵	(NA)	(NA)	12.0	105.1	9.8	17.8	73.9	199.6	191.9	391.6	6.5	48.4	(NA)	(NA)	
1975 ASM ⁵	(NA)	(NA)	13.7	99.6	11.5	21.6	70.1	182.6	156.9	339.3	4.2	41.5	(NA)	(NA)	
1974 ASM ⁵	(NA)	(NA)	12.9	84.2	11.3	19.4	60.7	159.7	141.8	301.0	5.4	39.5	(NA)	(NA)	
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	15.8	85.4	14.0	24.9	62.7	164.2	130.1	291.3	4.2	35.1	(NA)	(NA)	
1972 Census	894	897	205	16.7	89.2	14.7	26.3	65.3	174.7	142.2	308.2	3.2	40.6	88	98
1971 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	10.6	54.7	9.1	16.4	42.1	89.9	61.3	151.9	3.6	11.3	(NA)	(NA)	
1970 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	13.0	52.6	11.9	22.1	42.8	89.6	60.4	150.3	1.5	11.0	(NA)	(NA)	
1969 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	18.4	86.7	17.3	33.3	71.8	139.2	180.0	319.1	1.4	14.4	(NA)	(NA)	
1968 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	13.5	59.3	12.6	22.9	49.7	92.9	51.9	149.3	.9	8.6	(NA)	(NA)	
1967 Census	1 104	1 107	207	13.5	54.3	12.5	22.2	45.8	90.2	49.2	139.3	1.5	7.5	97	95
INDUSTRY 2396, AUTOMOTIVE AND APPAREL TRIMMINGS															
1982 Census	801	826	201	26.2	505.2	21.8	38.8	387.6	1 000.4	1 120.3	2 130.2	41.1	221.4	99	99
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	27.7	517.4	22.7	41.4	389.7	1 061.4	1 224.8	2 286.1	60.5	230.7	(NA)	(NA)	
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	25.7	448.5	20.8	38.1	326.2	869.3	1 067.0	1 939.5	46.0	233.8	(NA)	(NA)	
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	30.0	513.0	25.2	47.2	391.3	1 057.0	1 236.5	2 287.4	38.0	232.7	(NA)	(NA)	
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	30.7	507.5	26.3	50.5	397.7	1 068.8	1 214.1	2 280.8	35.1	222.1	(NA)	(NA)	
1977 Census	684	715	188	30.9	476.4	26.3	51.7	374.0	1 000.2	1 163.0	2 166.3	36.1	194.3	98	96
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	28.2	383.3	23.6	43.9	298.2	762.6	903.3	1 658.5	20.5	187.1	(NA)	(NA)	
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	24.4	292.6	19.9	37.0	221.7	551.5	733.6	1 283.1	20.7	154.9	(NA)	(NA)	
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	25.2	288.1	20.3	38.7	214.6	524.8	712.8	1 234.4	38.5	125.3	(NA)	(NA)	
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	28.4	303.8	24.0	48.4	231.6	585.2	714.8	1 289.4	26.7	123.1	(NA)	(NA)	
1972 Census	644	668	203	27.6	266.6	23.2	45.3	201.8	530.8	614.1	1 133.0	10.4	103.1	98	95
1971 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	29.9	242.1	24.2	45.4	174.2	501.9	607.2	1 105.6	7.0	99.9	(NA)	(NA)	
1970 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	29.9	216.0	23.9	44.9	151.1	405.9	516.0	917.7	9.3	102.1	(NA)	(NA)	
1969 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	32.6	226.4	28.3	51.7	173.5	412.5	536.9	953.9	13.4	95.3	(NA)	(NA)	
1968 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	32.5	215.3	28.3	54.0	167.2	384.7	560.4	941.3	8.4	93.4	(NA)	(NA)	
1967 Census	762	780	244	30.6	181.9	25.9	48.5	136.8	334.8	448.6	777.4	13.4	81.2	98	93
INDUSTRY 2397, SCHIFFLI MACHINE EMBROIDERIES															
1982 Census	356	366	75	7.0	96.7	5.8	11.2	72.6	188.9	116.4	303.3	7.4	29.7	95	96
1981 ASM ⁵	(NA)	(NA)	5.3	71.9	4.6	8.9	53.8	146.0	103.2	243.4	6.6	22.0	(NA)	(NA)	
1980 ASM ⁵	(NA)	(NA)	5.8	68.3	4.8	9.8	51.8	124.0	92.2	214.5	2.4	16.5	(NA)	(NA)	
1979 ASM ⁵	(NA)	(NA)	4.9	46.4	4.1	7.8	37.0	76.4	58.7	134.2	5.5	10.4	(NA)	(NA)	
1978 ASM ⁵	(NA)	(NA)	7.0	70.5	6.1	11.5	53.4	102.3	87.3	187.0	5.3	14.4	(NA)	(NA)	
1977 Census	357	363	58	6.0	56.3	5.3	10.4	42.5	96.7	62.0	158.0	3.3	10.1	97	98
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	6.0	49.7	5.4	12.0	38.4	92.6	59.9	151.8	63.7	7.7	(NA)	(NA)	
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	5.6	44.4	5.0	11.2	33.9	88.5	52.0	140.4	6.7	7.1	(NA)	(NA)	
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	5.3	39.8	4.7	10.3	29.9	78.6	44.7	123.9	4.1	5.7	(NA)	(NA)	
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	5.3	39.8	4.8	10.3	30.4	77.1	50.4	127.4	.7	7.4	(NA)	(NA)	
1972 Census	466	451	56	5.5	38.9	4.9	10.1	29.4	75.0	46.0	120.5	2.2	6.4	96	99
1971 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	5.5	38.3	4.9	10.8	30.1	68.7	37.2	105.2	5.3	4.5	(NA)	(NA)	
1970 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	5.0	31.3	4.5	9.6	25.5	58.1	32.9	91.2	1.8	4.5	(NA)	(NA)	
1969 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	4.7	32.0	4.1	8.4	24.9	63.4	47.3	111.6	1.2	5.1	(NA)	(NA)	
1968 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	4.5	27.8	4.1	8.7	22.8	55.6	38.4	94.1	.2	5.1	(NA)	(NA)	
1967 Census	605	608	61	5.4	30.5	5.0	10.4	25.1	59.5	40.3	99.6	.5	5.6	98	99
INDUSTRY 2399, FABRICATED TEXTILE PRODUCTS, N.E.C.															
1982 Census	770	801	259	25.1	290.7	20.5	36.8	197.7	629.9	841.7	1 475.9	23.5	216.9	93	91
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	24.7	279.6	20.3	36.9	190.0	561.1	688.9	1 232.8	30.3	190.6	(NA)	(NA)	
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	26.1	265.0	21.7	38.7	180.6	566.8	642.0	1 204.9	25.7	196.9	(NA)	(NA)	
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	27.3	258.1	22.6	40.3	175.3	579.7	653.2	1 219.5	620.6	189.7	(NA)	(NA)	
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	30.4	260.6	25.9	45.9	190.0	522.0	566.5	1 086.9	636.6	187.0	(NA)	(NA)	
1977 Census	845	877	271	30.8	261.4	25.7	46.5	185.2	525.9	628.2	1 148.4	19.0	164.8	94	89
1976 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	29.7	241.0	25.1	44.6	171.2	533.0	592.5	1 117.1	18.9	160.6	(NA)	(NA)	
1975 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	29.5	220.5	25.1	44.3	159.3	479.4	557.2	1 032.6	624.1	152.4	(NA)	(NA)	
1974 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	33.7	226.1	26.3	50.5	163.6	445.6	553.0	991.7	20.5	157.9	(NA)	(NA)	
1973 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	33.7	212.2	28.7	54.4	157.6	396.5	504.6	892.7	32.7	155.7	(NA)	(NA)	
1972 Census	796	822	286	31.4	175.3	27.1	50.1	129.8	315.5	408.0	724.7	25.9	105.7	89	82
1971 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	36.2	194.3	31.1	58.3	146.0	432.2	472.3	901.1	61.6	117.1	(NA)	(NA)	
1970 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	35.5	184.4	30.8	57.3	138.8	382.8	442.0	821.2	41.4	108.6	(NA)	(NA)	
1969 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	30.6	154.3	26.4	48.8	118.2	327.1	414.1	736.9	29.3	93.0	(NA)	(NA)	
1968 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	27.5	128.2	23.9	45.8	97.8	254.0	355.6	605.3	25.8	78.8	(NA)	(NA)	
1967 Census	799	819	245	26.8	114.5	23.3	44.4	86.7	224.6	311.2	535.1	19.6	67.5	89	83

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1a. Historical Statistics for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Years—Con.

¹In annual survey of manufactures (ASM) years, data are estimates based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed annually and may differ from results of a complete canvass of all establishments. ASM publication shows percentage standard errors. Unless otherwise noted, for data prior to 1967, see 1967 Census of Manufactures, vol. II, table 1 of the Industry chapter.

²For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

³Includes establishments with payroll at any time during year.

⁴Effective with the 1982 Economic Censuses, uniform instructions for reporting inventories were introduced for all sector reports. Up to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). In 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Because of this change in reporting instructions, the 1982 data for inventories and value added by manufacture included in the tables of this report are not comparable to the prior-year data shown above and in historical census of manufactures and annual survey of manufactures publications. Inventories and value added data estimated on a basis comparable to the historical data, using the reported information for 1982, are shown below:

Industries	End-of-1981 inventories (million dollars)	End-of-1982 inventories (million dollars)	1982 value added by manufacture (million dollars)
Industry 2391, Curtains and draperies	160.7	154.9	442.1
Industry 2392, House furnishings, n.e.c.	592.6	544.8	1 228.4
Industry 2393, Textile bags	72.7	68.7	167.8
Industry 2394, Canvas and related products	129.9	131.4	367.8
Industry 2395, Pleating and stitching	136.1	136.9	450.8
Industry 2396, Automotive and apparel trimmings	230.8	218.1	1 000.9
Industry 2397, Schiffli machine embroideries	26.0	28.9	189.2
Industry 2399, Fabricated textile products, n.e.c.	212.5	202.8	632.4

See Inventories in appendixes for explanation of the difference between end-of-1981 inventory figure shown in table and corresponding figure shown in footnote.

⁵Data either have associated standard error exceeding 15 percent or are not consistent with other census series and related data; thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

⁶Estimate for new capital expenditures has associated standard error of 15 percent or more and may be of limited reliability. Estimates for other data items are of acceptable reliability.

Table 1b. Selected Operating Ratios for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Years

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Year	Payroll per employee (dollars)	Production workers as percent of total employment (percent)	Annual hours of production workers (number)	Average hourly earnings of production workers (dollars)	Cost of materials as percent of value of shipments (percent)	Cost of materials and payroll as percent of value of shipments (percent)	Value added per employee (dollars)	Payroll as percent of value added (percent)	Value added per production worker hour (dollars)
INDUSTRY 2391, CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES									
1982 Census	9 697	82	1 716	5.04	58	80	18 344	53	13.08
1981 ASM	9 506	82	1 832	4.33	58	78	19 592	49	13.04
1980 ASM	8 339	86	1 781	3.89	55	77	16 204	51	10.52
1979 ASM	7 837	87	1 776	3.71	52	75	15 601	50	10.11
1978 ASM	7 180	84	1 777	3.43	60	83	12 336	58	8.23
1977 Census	7 088	86	1 761	3.42	60	82	12 849	55	8.50
1976 ASM	7 165	90	1 781	3.17	60	82	13 603	53	8.44
1975 ASM	6 441	90	1 822	2.82	61	83	10 941	59	6.68
1974 ASM	5 646	90	1 739	2.61	61	81	10 653	53	6.81
1973 ASM	5 051	88	1 828	2.36	64	86	8 912	57	5.55
1972 Census	4 929	87	1 861	2.27	61	83	8 917	55	5.51
1971 ASM	4 616	88	1 790	2.24	60	82	8 931	52	5.70
1970 ASM	4 150	88	1 817	1.97	56	77	7 773	53	4.88
1969 ASM	4 468	88	1 949	2.02	55	80	8 116	55	4.75
1968 ASM	4 406	88	1 940	2.02	56	81	7 594	58	4.45
1967 Census	3 911	88	1 877	1.83	58	82	6 934	56	4.18
INDUSTRY 2392, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, N.E.C.									
1982 Census	10 511	81	1 950	4.76	61	77	25 335	41	16.10
1981 ASM	10 586	82	1 935	4.56	62	78	26 093	41	16.36
1980 ASM	9 470	83	1 935	4.21	63	79	22 027	43	13.65
1979 ASM	8 782	84	1 912	3.95	65	81	19 750	44	12.35
1978 ASM	8 195	84	1 866	3.75	66	83	16 480	50	10.46
1977 Census	7 714	84	1 894	3.45	67	83	16 482	47	10.38
1976 ASM	7 217	82	1 889	3.25	65	81	16 256	44	10.44
1975 ASM	6 978	83	1 920	3.08	63	80	15 235	46	9.61
1974 ASM	6 158	83	1 902	2.76	60	77	14 498	42	9.17
1973 ASM	5 846	85	1 918	2.56	60	78	13 225	44	8.15
1972 Census	5 604	84	1 955	2.35	63	81	11 634	48	7.09
1971 ASM	5 149	83	1 953	2.23	62	82	9 636	53	5.91
1970 ASM	5 041	83	1 985	2.12	62	82	9 581	53	5.79
1969 ASM	4 634	84	1 953	2.04	63	83	8 852	52	5.41
1968 ASM	4 350	85	1 924	1.93	61	82	8 128	54	4.99
1967 Census	4 240	85	1 944	1.89	63	84	7 639	55	4.63
INDUSTRY 2393, TEXTILE BAGS									
1982 Census	11 623	84	1 877	5.31	60	81	21 792	53	13.75
1981 ASM	10 758	86	1 947	4.73	60	78	23 864	45	14.19
1980 ASM	9 697	85	1 821	4.42	59	78	21 000	46	13.59
1979 ASM	8 699	86	1 857	3.80	55	73	21 521	40	13.43
1978 ASM	8 270	82	1 932	3.88	61	81	16 404	50	10.35
1977 Census	8 134	83	1 897	3.63	62	83	14 902	55	9.47
1976 ASM	9 121	79	1 957	3.80	58	75	22 172	41	14.29
1975 ASM	8 793	81	1 979	3.57	59	77	19 621	45	12.24
1974 ASM	7 256	85	1 909	3.13	64	80	17 167	42	10.63
1973 ASM	5 511	86	1 797	2.54	71	88	9 848	56	6.38

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1b. Selected Operating Ratios for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Years—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Year	Payroll per employee (dollars)	Production workers as percent of total employment (percent)	Annual hours of production workers (number)	Average hourly earnings of production workers (dollars)	Cost of materials as percent of value of shipments (percent)	Cost of materials and payroll as percent of value of shipments (percent)	Value added per employee (dollars)	Payroll as percent of value added (percent)	Value added per production worker hour (dollars)
INDUSTRY 2393, TEXTILE BAGS—Con.									
1972 Census	5 570	85	1 896	2.47	71	89	9 430	59	5.87
1971 ASM	5 558	86	1 894	2.41	64	83	10 805	51	6.66
1970 ASM	4 859	85	1 861	2.19	68	86	8 647	56	5.49
1969 ASM	4 378	88	1 884	1.98	71	85	8 694	50	5.26
1968 ASM	4 320	89	1 944	1.94	71	85	8 730	49	5.05
1967 Census	4 176	89	1 914	1.85	70	83	9 725	43	5.71
INDUSTRY 2394, CANVAS AND RELATED PRODUCTS									
1982 Census	12 243	76	1 867	5.58	51	75	24 845	49	17.43
1981 ASM	12 760	80	1 930	5.28	50	74	26 576	48	17.21
1980 ASM	11 721	77	2 047	4.58	49	74	23 378	50	14.74
1979 ASM	11 033	79	1 979	4.43	51	75	22 317	49	14.24
1978 ASM	9 104	81	1 766	4.18	50	74	19 442	47	13.67
1977 Census	8 748	79	1 755	3.89	52	77	17 079	51	12.30
1976 ASM	8 010	83	1 814	3.49	53	81	14 252	56	9.41
1975 ASM	7 154	84	1 770	3.25	51	78	12 865	56	8.69
1974 ASM	7 161	82	1 804	3.16	53	80	12 196	59	8.23
1973 ASM	6 050	80	1 857	2.57	53	79	11 050	55	7.44
1972 Census	5 884	80	1 874	2.55	55	82	10 101	58	6.75
1971 ASM	5 488	81	1 718	2.67	54	82	9 031	61	6.48
1970 ASM	5 185	81	1 771	2.48	54	82	9 000	58	6.29
1969 ASM	5 225	80	1 903	2.37	54	82	8 401	62	5.55
1968 ASM	5 138	81	1 955	2.23	55	81	8 645	59	5.45
1967 Census	4 507	85	1 860	2.03	54	79	8 349	54	5.29
INDUSTRY 2395, PLEATING AND STITCHING									
1982 Census	10 328	83	1 768	5.18	48	72	22 859	45	15.61
1981 ASM	9 982	86	1 786	4.73	50	72	23 167	43	15.03
1980 ASM	9 128	85	1 776	4.23	52	73	20 512	45	13.52
1979 ASM	8 354	85	1 784	3.88	53	75	17 323	48	11.46
1978 ASM	8 702	79	1 865	3.88	55	76	18 768	46	12.71
1977 Census	8 130	82	1 735	3.89	55	76	17 503	46	12.31
1976 ASM	8 758	82	1 816	4.15	49	76	16 633	53	11.21
1975 ASM	7 270	84	1 878	3.25	46	76	13 328	55	8.45
1974 ASM	6 527	88	1 717	3.13	47	75	12 380	53	8.23
1973 ASM	5 405	89	1 779	2.52	45	74	10 392	52	6.59
1972 Census	5 341	88	1 789	2.48	46	75	10 461	51	6.64
1971 ASM	5 160	86	1 802	2.57	40	76	8 481	61	5.48
1970 ASM	4 046	92	1 857	1.94	40	75	6 892	59	4.05
1969 ASM	4 712	94	1 925	2.16	56	84	7 565	62	4.18
1968 ASM	4 393	93	1 817	2.17	35	74	6 881	64	4.06
1967 Census	4 022	93	1 776	2.06	35	74	6 681	60	4.06
INDUSTRY 2396, AUTOMOTIVE AND APPAREL TRIMMINGS									
1982 Census	19 282	83	1 780	9.99	53	76	38 183	50	25.78
1981 ASM	18 679	82	1 824	9.41	54	76	38 318	49	25.64
1980 ASM	17 451	81	1 832	8.56	55	78	33 825	52	22.82
1979 ASM	17 100	84	1 873	8.29	54	76	35 233	49	22.39
1978 ASM	16 531	86	1 920	7.88	53	75	34 814	47	21.16
1977 Census	15 417	85	1 966	7.23	54	76	32 369	48	19.35
1976 ASM	13 592	84	1 860	6.79	54	78	27 043	50	17.37
1975 ASM	11 992	82	1 859	5.99	57	80	22 602	53	14.91
1974 ASM	11 433	81	1 906	5.55	58	81	20 825	55	13.56
1973 ASM	10 697	85	2 017	4.79	55	79	20 606	52	12.09
1972 Census	9 659	84	1 953	4.45	54	78	19 232	50	11.72
1971 ASM	8 097	81	1 876	3.84	55	77	16 786	48	11.06
1970 ASM	7 224	80	1 879	3.37	56	80	13 575	53	9.04
1969 ASM	6 945	87	1 827	3.36	56	80	12 653	55	7.98
1968 ASM	6 625	87	1 908	3.10	60	82	11 837	56	7.12
1967 Census	5 944	85	1 873	2.82	58	81	10 941	54	6.90
INDUSTRY 2397, SCHIFFLI MACHINE EMBROIDERIES									
1982 Census	13 814	83	1 931	6.48	38	70	26 986	51	16.87
1981 ASM	13 566	87	1 935	6.04	42	72	27 547	49	16.40
1980 ASM	11 776	83	2 042	5.29	43	75	21 379	55	12.65
1979 ASM	9 469	84	1 902	4.74	44	78	15 592	61	9.79
1978 ASM	10 071	87	1 885	4.64	47	84	14 614	69	8.90
1977 Census	9 383	88	1 962	4.09	39	75	16 117	58	9.30
1976 ASM	8 283	90	2 222	3.20	39	72	15 433	54	7.72
1975 ASM	7 929	89	2 240	3.03	37	69	15 804	50	7.90
1974 ASM	7 509	89	2 191	2.90	36	68	14 830	51	7.63
1973 ASM	7 509	91	2 146	2.95	40	71	14 547	52	7.49
1972 Census	7 073	89	2 061	2.91	38	70	13 636	52	7.43
1971 ASM	6 964	89	2 204	2.79	35	72	12 491	56	6.36
1970 ASM	6 260	90	2 133	2.66	36	70	11 620	54	6.05
1969 ASM	6 809	87	2 049	2.96	42	71	13 489	50	7.55
1968 ASM	6 178	91	2 122	2.62	41	70	12 356	50	6.39
1967 Census	5 648	93	2 080	2.41	40	71	11 019	51	5.72

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1b. Selected Operating Ratios for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Years—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Year	Payroll per employee (dollars)	Production workers as percent of total employment (percent)	Annual hours of production workers (number)	Average hourly earnings of production workers (dollars)	Cost of materials as percent of value of shipments (percent)	Cost of materials and payroll as percent of value of shipments (percent)	Value added per employee (dollars)	Payroll as percent of value added (percent)	Value added per production worker hour (dollars)
INDUSTRY 2399, FABRICATED TEXTILE PRODUCTS, N.E.C.									
1982 Census	11 582	82	1 795	5.37	57	77	25 096	46	17.12
1981 ASM	11 320	82	1 818	5.15	56	79	22 628	50	15.15
1980 ASM	10 153	83	1 783	4.67	53	75	21 716	47	14.65
1979 ASM	9 454	83	1 783	4.35	54	75	21 234	45	14.38
1978 ASM	8 572	85	1 772	4.14	52	76	17 171	50	11.37
1977 Census	8 487	83	1 809	4.03	55	78	17 074	50	11.31
1976 ASM	8 114	85	1 777	3.84	53	75	17 946	45	11.95
1975 ASM	7 475	85	1 765	3.60	54	75	16 251	46	10.82
1974 ASM	6 709	84	1 784	3.24	56	79	13 223	51	8.82
1973 ASM	6 297	85	1 895	2.90	57	80	11 766	54	7.29
1972 Census	5 583	86	1 849	2.59	56	80	10 048	56	6.30
1971 ASM	5 367	86	1 875	2.50	52	74	11 939	45	7.41
1970 ASM	5 194	87	1 860	2.42	54	76	10 783	48	6.68
1969 ASM	5 042	86	1 848	2.42	56	77	10 690	47	6.70
1968 ASM	4 662	87	1 916	2.14	59	80	9 236	50	5.55
1967 Census	4 272	87	1 906	1.95	58	80	8 381	51	5.06

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1982 and 1977

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. Includes data for States with 150 employees or more. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and geographic area	1982										1977			
	All establishments ²		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	All employees ³ (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)	
	E1	Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ³ (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)							
INDUSTRY 2391, CURTAINS AND DRAPERS														
United States	E3	1 371	254	24.1	233.7	19.7	33.8	170.5	442.1	614.9	1 062.0	6.3	31.7	407.3
Alabama	-	15	4	.5	5.1	.4	.6	3.6	9.3	4.5	13.6	.2	.4	5.5
Arizona	E5	35	2	.2	1.8	.2	.3	1.4	4.3	4.4	8.8	(D)	.3	2.9
California	E4	319	43	3.3	31.1	2.8	4.8	23.2	57.5	66.7	124.5	.4	4.2	52.2
Connecticut	-	7	3	.3	3.1	.3	.5	2.5	8.4	11.5	19.8	(D)	.4	5.0
Florida	E6	105	11	1.0	8.0	.8	1.4	6.3	16.3	21.6	37.5	(D)	.8	11.4
Georgia	-	31	12	1.4	12.4	1.2	2.0	9.1	36.9	50.2	86.9	.4	1.8	24.6
Hawaii	E9	3	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.2	2.2
Illinois	E6	57	6	.5	4.6	.4	.6	3.3	9.2	8.8	18.1	.1	.7	8.2
Indiana	E2	27	8	.7	7.5	.5	.9	4.9	13.0	19.8	32.8	.4	1.4	17.3
Maryland	E3	18	2	.2	1.6	.1	.2	1.3	3.0	3.3	6.3	.1	.2	2.5
Massachusetts	E2	51	29	2.8	27.3	2.5	4.2	20.3	53.6	72.6	129.9	.6	3.1	38.3
Michigan	E5	29	4	.3	2.8	.2	.4	2.3	5.5	7.5	13.0	(Z)	.3	3.2
Minnesota	E7	21	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.3	5.8
Missouri	E1	25	5	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.4	5.0
New Jersey	E3	38	5	.6	7.9	.6	1.0	7.0	11.2	8.0	19.2	(Z)	.8	9.3
New York	E3	109	28	1.8	22.8	1.5	2.6	14.0	49.8	77.6	127.2	1.0	2.9	54.5
North Carolina	E1	34	14	3.6	33.8	2.8	4.8	23.3	56.4	101.5	157.6	.9	4.6	48.1
Ohio	E2	27	5	.4	4.2	.2	.4	2.1	9.4	9.3	18.9	.1	.6	8.2
Oklahoma	E2	16	4	.3	3.1	.3	.5	2.6	5.4	8.1	13.5	(Z)	.5	8.4
Oregon	E5	21	2	.2	1.5	.1	.2	1.2	1.9	3.3	5.2	(D)	.4	5.7
Pennsylvania	E3	54	12	.8	6.8	.6	1.1	5.1	9.6	13.9	23.3	.2	1.2	14.2
South Carolina	E1	17	7	.5	3.9	.4	.7	3.3	6.1	9.1	15.2	(D)	.7	9.3
Tennessee	E7	16	4	.4	3.0	.3	.5	2.4	3.8	4.8	8.7	.1	BB	(D)
Texas	E1	100	18	1.7	17.5	1.5	2.8	14.3	30.1	53.2	86.0	.5	2.2	24.0
Washington	E5	32	5	.3	2.8	.2	.4	1.8	4.6	6.0	10.7	.1	.6	5.9
West Virginia	-	4	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Wisconsin	E2	16	2	.2	1.8	.2	.3	1.5	3.6	4.8	8.6	(Z)	.2	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. Includes data for States with 150 employees or more. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and geographic area	1982											1977		
	All establishments ²		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	All employees ³ (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)	
	E1	Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ³ (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)							
INDUSTRY 2392, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, N.E.C.														
United States	E2	958	399	49.3	518.2	39.8	77.6	369.0	1 249.0	1 994.3	3 262.2	38.8	47.5	782.9
Alabama	-	16	10	2.4	25.6	2.2	4.1	21.6	114.7	212.9	329.5	3.1	2.2	56.6
Arizona	E1	6	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)	
Arkansas	E5	3	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	
California	E3	141	48	4.5	51.2	3.8	7.4	34.9	119.3	174.1	292.7	3.3	3.2	64.1
Connecticut	E2	10	4	.3	2.9	.2	.5	2.1	9.2	12.2	21.2	.2	.6	7.1
Florida	E5	48	15	.7	7.1	.6	1.1	5.1	13.1	22.1	35.3	.5	.5	7.2
Georgia	E2	45	28	4.0	42.9	3.3	6.2	28.9	109.1	168.2	282.4	3.6	5.1	73.3
Illinois	E2	43	19	1.5	21.1	1.2	2.5	14.5	49.9	67.7	117.4	3.5	2.5	49.5
Indiana	E4	16	6	.5	6.2	.4	.8	4.4	10.8	12.8	23.9	.1	.8	10.7
Kentucky	-	10	6	.9	10.0	.8	1.6	8.6	27.5	34.1	61.9	.3	CC	(D)
Massachusetts	E1	23	10	.6	7.6	.6	1.1	4.9	21.7	23.4	45.5	1.8	.9	15.7
Mississippi	E6	5	4	.7	7.4	.6	1.0	4.8	21.3	20.6	42.1	.5	.7	9.3
Missouri	E1	12	4	.3	2.7	.2	.3	1.4	7.1	14.5	21.7	(D)	.3	5.5
New Hampshire	-	3	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)	
New Jersey	E6	54	27	2.8	33.8	2.5	4.4	26.2	75.5	155.3	231.2	2.3	3.1	58.6
New York	E4	195	77	9.2	71.7	6.1	14.6	45.2	152.8	269.3	419.7	2.8	8.0	124.8
North Carolina	E1	68	41	7.6	85.0	6.4	12.3	64.2	211.0	373.5	592.3	5.7	5.4	84.1
Ohio	-	21	6	1.0	10.1	.8	1.7	6.8	19.2	34.3	53.8	.3	1.6	24.9
Oklahoma	E5	8	4	.4	3.5	.3	.5	2.4	7.1	16.3	24.3	.1	.6	5.6
Pennsylvania	E4	47	24	2.1	21.2	1.7	3.0	14.4	38.9	52.4	91.0	1.0	2.1	31.9
South Carolina	-	25	16	5.3	58.6	4.3	7.3	44.4	108.8	155.9	272.8	(D)	4.2	56.7
South Dakota	E1	8	4	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)	
Tennessee	-	11	2	.3	3.6	.3	.5	2.4	10.3	10.5	20.8	.4	.5	10.5
Texas	E5	36	11	.8	8.5	.7	1.4	6.5	24.5	40.2	64.4	.4	.7	11.6
Virginia	-	8	6	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1.5	25.6	
INDUSTRY 2393, TEXTILE BAGS														
United States	E1	249	108	7.7	89.5	6.5	12.2	64.8	167.8	252.7	421.8	5.9	8.2	122.2
Alabama	-	5	4	.2	1.9	.1	.3	1.3	6.5	3.4	9.8	.1	(NA)	(NA)
California	E3	29	10	.8	10.5	.7	1.3	7.2	16.9	19.4	37.8	.5	.6	11.9
Colorado	-	3	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.2	.2	
Delaware	-	1	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)	
Georgia	-	10	5	.6	6.3	.5	1.0	5.9	12.2	20.3	32.4	1.1	CC	(D)
Illinois	E2	11	4	.4	4.3	.3	.6	2.9	7.6	8.2	15.7	.2	.5	4.9
Louisiana	E1	8	6	.4	4.8	.3	.6	3.8	6.4	13.6	20.0	.2	.4	4.6
Massachusetts	E7	13	4	.2	1.8	.2	.3	1.3	3.1	3.7	6.9	.3	.3	4.2
Missouri	-	6	5	.3	4.7	.3	.5	3.0	5.8	23.6	29.7	.2	.5	8.2
New Jersey	E3	11	9	.6	7.4	.5	.9	4.9	15.7	21.0	37.1	.2	AA	(D)
New York	E2	24	9	.5	5.1	.4	.8	3.7	10.0	20.5	.2	.9	11.3	
North Carolina	E2	9	3	.3	2.9	.3	.5	2.0	7.4	10.3	17.7	(D)	.8	10.5
Ohio	E3	5	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.2	2.6
Oregon	-	8	4	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)	
Pennsylvania	-	15	5	.5	5.4	.4	.8	3.8	12.5	8.6	21.0	.2	.3	6.4
Tennessee	-	8	6	.3	4.0	.3	.6	2.9	8.1	16.1	23.9	(D)	.3	4.5
Texas	-	10	7	.5	4.8	.4	.7	3.5	9.2	22.8	31.4	.3	.4	6.4
Virginia	E3	5	3	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	.3	3.4
INDUSTRY 2394, CANVAS AND RELATED PRODUCTS														
United States	E2	1 128	162	14.8	181.2	11.3	21.1	117.8	367.7	384.5	752.3	17.8	13.9	237.4
Arizona	-	6	2	.2	2.2	.2	.4	1.6	3.9	3.4	7.3	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
California	E3	137	22	1.6	19.9	1.2	2.3	13.6	35.0	30.4	65.6	1.9	1.3	22.8
Colorado	-	16	3	.3	4.5	.2	.4	2.3	13.7	13.8	27.3	.3	.3	8.3
Connecticut	E5	26	4	.4	5.1	.3	.7	3.7	9.7	8.4	18.1	1.4	.3	3.6
Florida	E1	101	11	1.3	16.8	1.0	2.1	11.8	42.2	28.9	71.4	.7	1.0	23.1
Georgia	E2	15	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.3	5.0
Illinois	E2	37	11	.6	8.0	.4	.9	4.5	18.0	18.5	36.1	.4	.6	11.0
Indiana	E1	26	6	.5	6.6	.4	.7	4.2	13.0	11.0	23.5	.7	.7	10.1
Iowa	E3	17	3	.2	1.9	.1	.2	1.2	3.8	3.2	7.1	.1	.3	6.0
Kentucky	-	7	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)	
Louisiana	E2	10	2	.2	1.7	.1	.3	1.2	2.9	3.3	6.1	(Z)	(NA)	
Maryland	-	29	1	.5	7.4	.3	.6	3.6	11.9	10.5	22.0	.3	.4	6.4
Massachusetts	E4	45	10	.6	8.0	.4	.8	4.9	17.5	14.5	31.8	.3	.5	7.8
Michigan	E1	52	8	.5	6.9	.4	.8	4.6	12.9	14.4	27.5	.3	.6	12.3
Minnesota	E3	23	2	.2	2.3	.2	.3	1.7	4.1	3.2	7.3	.1	.2	2.8
Missouri	-	20	3	.7	8.8	.4	.8	4.4	16.0	24.0	40.6	.6	.7	9.7
New Jersey	E4	41	1	.2	2.4	.1	.2	1.6	4.8	4.9	9.8	.1	AA	(D)
New York	E2	90	13	1.2	13.8	1.0	1.7	10.1	28.9	29.6	58.4	.8	1.6	22.0
North Carolina	E1	15	6	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.3	5.5
North Dakota	-	8	2	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	AA	(D)	
Ohio	E4	64	9	.6	7.3	.5	.9	4.8	14.0	13.2	27.1	(D)	.8	11.2
Pennsylvania	E3	54	6	.4	5.0	.3	.6	3.2	9.3	10.2	19.6	1.1	.4	6.2
Tennessee	-	11	4	.5	5.2	.4	.9	3.2	13.2	29.8	43.7	.1	.5	6.0
Texas	E4	53	11	.8	8.3	.6	1.1	5.5	14.2	14.5	28.8	.7	.4	6.8
Washington	E2	32	-	.2	2.7	.1	.3	1.9	5.2	4.3	9.6	.1	.4	5.5
Wisconsin	E5	32	1	.5	5.7	.4	.6	4.1	12.5	8.3	20.8	.3	.3	4.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. Includes data for States with 150 employees or more. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and geographic area	1982											1977	
	All establishments ²		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	All employees ³ (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)
	E1	Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ³ (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)						
INDUSTRY 2395, PLEATING AND STITCHING													
United States	E2	912	269	19.8	204.5	16.4	29.0	150.3	452.6	420.5	873.1	17.0	16.1
California	E1	119	41	3.1	31.2	2.6	4.7	23.0	69.7	68.0	136.1	3.0	2.8
Florida	E1	31	9	.9	8.2	.8	1.4	6.3	13.0	20.0	33.3	.7	8.1
Georgia	E4	19	9	.5	5.0	.4	.8	4.0	8.6	7.0	16.8	.2	AA (D)
Hawaii	-	7	4	.3	2.9	.2	.4	2.1	11.7	11.4	22.8	(D)	(NA) (NA)
Illinois	E2	30	7	.7	8.1	.6	1.1	5.7	18.6	21.4	39.2	.8	.5
Indiana	-	9	1	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Iowa	-	4	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.3	6.7
Massachusetts	E1	34	13	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Michigan	-	9	5	.2	2.7	.2	.3	1.7	5.8	4.7	10.4	(D)	(NA) (NA)
Missouri	E6	21	8	.6	5.8	.5	.8	4.5	17.1	12.8	29.5	.5	BB (D)
New Jersey	E3	131	18	1.6	16.6	1.4	2.4	13.1	31.1	19.1	50.8	1.2	1.4
New York	E3	223	60	4.5	46.4	3.8	6.7	35.0	107.3	107.5	216.7	2.2	5.3
North Carolina	E1	28	15	1.1	10.6	.8	1.4	7.3	20.6	18.7	40.3	1.0	.8
Ohio	-	26	7	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC	(D)
Pennsylvania	E2	30	10	1.1	12.7	.9	1.4	8.5	25.3	19.1	44.4	.4	10.4
Rhode Island	E7	6	3	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.2	7.9
South Carolina	-	22	15	.8	8.1	.7	1.3	5.5	16.4	12.2	28.7	(D)	.4
Tennessee	-	16	6	.4	2.9	.3	.6	2.6	5.2	5.5	10.3	(D)	(NA) (NA)
Texas	E5	39	15	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB	(D)
Virginia	-	8	2	.2	1.6	.2	.3	1.4	2.3	1.1	3.5	.2	(NA) (NA)
INDUSTRY 2396, AUTOMOTIVE AND APPAREL TRIMMINGS													
United States	E1	826	201	26.2	505.2	21.8	38.8	387.6	1 000.4	1 120.3	2 130.2	41.1	30.9
California	E4	102	26	1.6	19.5	1.4	2.4	15.0	34.7	30.8	65.9	1.4	1.0
Florida	E7	33	5	.3	2.8	.2	.3	2.4	5.5	6.0	11.5	.2	2.7
Georgia	-	14	2	.6	5.8	.4	.7	3.6	10.8	27.9	38.5	(D)	(NA) (NA)
Illinois	-	15	6	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.3	9.9
Maryland	-	10	6	.4	5.1	.3	.6	4.0	10.7	10.8	21.4	.3	4.8
Massachusetts	E1	26	10	1.2	15.8	.9	1.4	9.3	31.5	40.8	73.5	1.5	1.4
Michigan	-	32	16	10.9	300.5	9.1	17.7	239.7	607.7	597.4	1 205.0	30.2	17.8
Missouri	E2	14	3	.2	2.8	.2	.3	1.7	5.3	8.8	14.6	.3	(NA) (NA)
New Jersey	E2	55	10	.8	10.1	.7	1.2	7.5	20.6	21.2	41.7	.5	18.9
New York	E5	258	79	5.2	62.3	4.3	7.2	46.4	111.4	111.2	223.0	3.5	4.1
North Carolina	E4	19	3	.6	6.9	.5	.7	6.1	12.6	14.7	27.5	(D)	.6
Ohio	-	21	5	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	EE (D)	
Pennsylvania	E2	35	12	.8	10.4	.7	1.2	7.6	18.3	16.0	34.8	.5	12.5
Tennessee	-	12	3	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.3	6.2
Texas	E2	31	4	.3	3.9	.2	.4	2.8	6.7	13.1	19.9	(D)	5.2
INDUSTRY 2397, SCHIFFLI MACHINE EMBROIDERIES													
United States	E2	366	75	7.0	96.7	5.8	11.2	72.6	188.9	116.4	303.3	7.4	6.0
California	E5	13	6	.4	4.2	.3	.6	3.2	6.9	2.9	9.8	.1	.3
Florida	E2	4	2	.2	2.1	.2	.3	1.7	3.2	1.1	4.4	(D)	(NA) (NA)
Georgia	E6	2	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	
Illinois	E7	5	3	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.3	3.0
Maryland	-	3	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	BB (D)	
New Jersey	E2	286	41	3.4	56.4	2.8	5.5	41.4	112.1	82.9	194.5	2.9	2.8
New York	E2	24	6	.4	5.2	.3	.6	4.0	13.4	8.6	20.8	.5	6.3
North Carolina	-	2	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA) (NA)	
Pennsylvania	-	4	3	.3	3.0	.2	.4	2.1	5.2	1.6	6.8	.1	2.7
South Carolina	E9	3	3	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC (D)	
Texas	-	4	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	CC (D)	
INDUSTRY 2399, FABRICATED TEXTILE PRODUCTS, N.E.C.													
United States	E1	801	259	25.1	290.7	20.5	36.8	197.7	629.9	841.7	1 475.9	23.5	30.8
Alabama	-	16	7	1.1	12.0	.9	1.6	8.9	32.6	44.3	77.6	.6	3.5
California	E2	132	35	2.9	30.9	2.4	4.1	21.1	58.8	59.9	117.5	2.1	2.5
Colorado	-	10	2	.4	2.5	.1	.1	.9	1.6	7.1	10.1	(Z)	10.3
Connecticut	-	8	3	.2	2.9	.2	.3	1.3	6.0	5.8	11.2	.1	5.5
Florida	E6	46	7	.7	6.7	.6	1.2	5.0	16.0	15.1	31.4	.3	5.4
Georgia	-	32	16	1.5	18.3	1.2	2.4	12.1	47.4	78.7	125.2	2.4	2.9
Illinois	E3	31	14	.8	9.6	.6	1.1	6.3	16.8	17.1	33.9	.4	22.3
Indiana	-	11	6	.5	6.6	.4	.7	4.4	18.8	30.1	49.7	3.9	23.0
Massachusetts	E4	31	9	.6	6.8	.5	.9	4.4	14.1	13.8	27.9	.5	12.8
Michigan	-	18	4	1.3	24.6	1.0	1.8	14.3	41.0	47.2	90.5	1.8	EE (D)
Mississippi	-	7	5	1.4	11.7	1.1	2.1	8.2	25.4	51.5	77.4	1.3	BB (D)
Missouri	-	15	6	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.7	19.4
New Jersey	E1	60	21	1.5	20.8	1.2	2.1	13.3	53.8	55.3	109.4	1.8	24.9
New York	E4	103	30	2.5	30.1	2.1	3.8	19.9	62.6	72.1	136.2	2.0	43.7
North Carolina	-	30	12	1.5	15.3	1.2	2.3	11.5	37.7	75.5	111.8	1.0	22.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. Includes data for States with 150 employees or more. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and geographic area	1982										1977			
	All establishments ²		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ⁴ (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	All employees ³ (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)	
	E1	Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ³ (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)							
INDUSTRY 2399, FABRICATED TEXTILE PRODUCTS, N.E.C.—Con.														
Ohio	E2	30	12	.8	8.7	.6	1.2	5.9	15.5	16.5	32.2	.4	1.3	17.2
Oklahoma	-	7	2	AA	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Oregon	E2	13	3	.2	2.7	.2	.3	2.0	5.4	7.5	13.0	(D)	(NA)	27.2
Pennsylvania	E1	33	16	1.4	16.9	1.1	2.0	11.6	40.2	38.5	80.1	.9	1.8	2.3
Rhode Island	E6	11	3	.3	3.0	.2	.4	1.9	5.6	4.8	10.3	.2	.2	3.3
South Carolina	-	7	4	EE	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Tennessee	-	13	2	BB	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	FF	(D)
Texas	E2	43	11	1.2	12.0	1.0	1.8	8.2	26.8	33.5	60.2	.4	2.0	25.3
Utah	-	8	5	.5	4.9	.4	.7	4.0	13.8	16.2	30.8	.3	.4	7.6
Virginia	E7	15	4	.2	2.2	.2	.3	1.6	4.0	3.8	7.7	.1	.2	2.2
Washington	E1	17	2	.4	4.8	.3	.6	3.7	7.5	7.8	15.0	.2	(NA)	(NA)

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a.

¹Payroll and sales data for some small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate the items shown for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown for those States where estimated data based on administrative records data account for 10 percent or more of figures shown: E1—10 to 19 percent; E2—20 to 29 percent; E3—30 to 39 percent; E4—40 to 49 percent; E5—50 to 59 percent; E6—60 to 69 percent; E7—70 to 79 percent; E8—80 to 89 percent; E9—90 percent or more.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during year.

³Statistics for some producing States have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. However, for States with 150 employees or more, number of establishments is shown and employment size range is indicated by one of the following symbols: AA—150 to 249 employees; BB—250 to 499 employees; CC—500 to 999 employees; EE—1,000 to 2,499 employees; FF—2,500 employees or more.

⁴Beginning in 1982, all respondents were requested to report their inventories at cost or market prior to adjustment to LIFO cost. This is a change from prior years in which respondents were permitted to value their inventories using any generally accepted accounting method. Consequently, data for inventories and value added by manufacture are not comparable to prior-year data.

Table 3a. Summary Statistics for the Industry: 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Curtains and draperies (SIC 2391)	House furnishings, n.e.c. (SIC 2392)	Textile bags (SIC 2393)	Canvas and related products (SIC 2394)	Pleating and stitching (SIC 2395)	Automotive and apparel trimmings (SIC 2396)	Schiffli machine embroideries (SIC 2397)	Fabricated textile products, n.e.c. (SIC 2399)
Companies ¹ number	1 327	882	233	1 107	906	801	356	770
All establishments ² do	1 371	958	249	1 128	912	826	366	801
With 1 to 19 employees do	1 117	559	141	966	643	625	291	542
With 20 to 99 employees do	212	272	95	140	240	172	64	201
With 100 employees or more do	42	127	13	22	29	29	11	58
All employees:								
Average for year	1,000	24.1	49.3	7.7	14.8	19.8	26.2	7.0
Annual payroll ³ mil. dol.	233.7	518.2	89.5	181.2	204.5	505.2	96.7	290.7
Production workers:								
Average for year	1,000	19.7	39.8	6.5	11.3	16.4	21.8	5.8
March	do	19.3	40.3	6.8	11.4	16.3	22.2	6.1
May	do	20.0	39.0	6.4	11.6	16.7	22.4	5.9
August	do	19.9	39.1	6.5	11.1	16.7	21.2	5.7
November	do	19.7	40.4	6.5	11.1	16.0	21.1	5.6
Hours millions	33.8	77.6	12.2	21.1	29.0	38.8	11.2	36.8
January to March	7.9	17.9	3.1	5.1	7.1	9.1	3.0	8.6
April to June	8.4	18.7	3.0	5.4	7.6	10.2	2.9	9.5
July to September	8.3	19.6	3.0	5.2	7.4	9.6	2.6	9.3
October to December	8.8	21.2	3.0	5.2	6.9	9.6	2.7	9.3
Wages mil. dol.	170.5	369.0	64.8	117.8	150.3	387.6	72.6	197.7
Value added by manufacture ⁴ do	442.1	1 249.0	167.8	367.7	452.6	1 000.4	188.9	629.9
Cost of materials, etc. ⁵ do	614.9	1 994.3	252.7	384.5	420.5	1 120.3	116.4	841.7
Materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed do	568.9	1 849.5	224.5	338.4	398.4	1 080.7	77.2	789.6
Resales do	12.3	50.6	21.7	37.2	4.4	8.2	1.4	14.8
Fuels consumed ⁶ do	1.9	17.8	1.6	1.6	3.8	6.7	1.5	5.5
Purchased electric energy ⁷ do	6.5	22.3	2.2	4.0	6.5	10.9	3.0	11.6
Contract work do	25.1	53.9	2.6	3.0	7.3	13.7	33.3	20.1
Value of shipments, including resales do	1 062.0	3 262.2	421.8	752.3	873.1	2 130.2	303.3	1 475.9
Value of resales do	17.7	64.3	33.6	52.1	5.6	10.9	2.0	27.6
Manufacturers' inventories (see tables 3b and 3c)								
Capital expenditures for plant and equipment ⁸ do	7.6	43.8	7.8	21.0	20.9	48.1	8.7	25.0
New capital expenditures do	6.3	38.8	5.9	17.8	17.0	41.1	7.4	23.5
New buildings and other structures do	1.5	10.5	1.3	4.2	3.8	9.3	1.0	4.7
New machinery and equipment do	4.8	28.3	4.6	13.6	13.2	31.8	6.4	18.9
Used capital expenditures do	1.3	5.1	1.9	3.3	3.9	7.0	1.3	1.5
Primary product specialization ratio ⁹ percent do	94	92	88	94	98	99	95	93
Coverage ratio ¹⁰ do	91	63	83	93	91	99	96	91

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3a. Summary Statistics for the Industry: 1982—Con.

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.
²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during year.
³Data on supplemental labor costs are not included in annual payroll, but are shown in table 3d.
⁴Value added by manufacture is computed using inventory data reported on a cost or market basis prior to any adjustment to LIFO cost. See table 3b, footnote 1 for further explanation.
⁵Data on purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery and for communication services are not included in cost of materials, etc., but are shown in table 3d.
⁶Data on purchased fuels by type were not collected for 1982. See MCB82-S-4, Fuels and Electric Energy Consumed, for 1981 data on purchased fuels by type.
⁷Data on quantity of electric energy used for heat and power are included in table 3d.
⁸Data on capital expenditures for new machinery and equipment by type, depreciable assets, retirements, rental payments, and depreciation are included in table 3d.
⁹Represents ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for establishments classified in industry.
¹⁰Represents ratio of primary products shipped by establishments classified in industry to total shipments of such products by all manufacturing establishments, wherever classified.

Table 3b. Value of Inventories for the Industry: End of 1981 and 1982

[Million dollars. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Curtains and draperies (SIC 2391)		House furnishings, n.e.c. (SIC 2392)		Textile bags (SIC 2393)		Canvas and related products (SIC 2394)	
	End of 1981	End of 1982	End of 1981	End of 1982	End of 1981	End of 1982	End of 1981	End of 1982
Total Inventories¹	166.8	159.7	610.7	581.5	78.6	73.0	130.9	131.9
Detail by method of valuation:								
Subject to LIFO costing ²	(S)	(S)	114.5	144.7	17.3	15.9	(S)	(S)
LIFO reserve	(S)	(S)	36.2	54.3	4.9	4.2	(S)	(S)
LIFO value	(S)	(S)	78.3	90.4	12.4	11.6	(S)	(S)
Not subject to LIFO costing	(S)	(S)	268.2	266.8	28.0	27.5	(S)	(S)
Valuation method not reported ³	(S)	(S)	215.4	160.6	30.3	27.9	(S)	(S)
Amount subject to LIFO reported without associated reserve and value ⁴	(S)	(S)	12.7	9.4	3.1	1.8	(S)	(S)
Detail by stage of fabrication:								
Finished goods	51.7	49.0	300.1	278.2	20.0	20.4	43.4	43.2
Work in process	38.9	36.7	99.3	100.1	8.3	6.6	19.7	19.7
Materials and supplies	76.2	74.1	211.3	203.3	50.3	46.0	67.8	69.1
Item	Pleating and stitching (SIC 2395)		Automotive and apparel trimmings (SIC 2396)		Schiffli machine embroideries (SIC 2397)		Fabricated textile products, n.e.c. (SIC 2399)	
	End of 1981	End of 1982	End of 1981	End of 1982	End of 1981	End of 1982	End of 1981	End of 1982
Total Inventories¹	138.7	138.8	234.7	221.4	27.2	29.7	232.2	216.9
Detail by method of valuation:								
Subject to LIFO costing ²	(S)	(S)	11.1	12.0	(S)	(S)	62.3	50.8
LIFO reserve	(S)	(S)	3.3	3.4	(S)	(S)	18.9	15.1
LIFO value	(S)	(S)	7.9	8.6	(S)	(S)	43.5	35.8
Not subject to LIFO costing	(S)	(S)	176.9	165.4	(S)	(S)	96.1	93.8
Valuation method not reported ³	(S)	(S)	46.2	43.5	(S)	(S)	72.1	70.7
Amount subject to LIFO reported without associated reserve and value ⁴	(S)	(S)	.5	.4	(S)	(S)	1.6	1.6
Detail by stage of fabrication:								
Finished goods	66.0	66.2	29.2	26.7	15.2	16.9	71.7	66.6
Work in process	22.1	21.8	85.4	78.5	3.5	3.9	38.6	39.4
Materials and supplies	50.6	50.7	120.1	116.1	8.4	8.9	121.8	110.9

¹Effective with the 1982 Economic Censuses, uniform instructions for reporting inventories were introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (LIFO, FIFO, market, to name a few). In 1982, all respondents were requested to report inventories at cost or market. LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve. For further explanation, see inventories in appendixes.

²Only includes data reported by respondents who (a) indicated amount of inventories subject to LIFO cost, and (b) provided sufficient information to determine associated LIFO reserve and value figures.

³Includes data estimated for nonresponse and nonmail administrative records and data reported by respondents who provided total inventory figures without other information.

⁴Includes data reported by respondents who indicated their inventories were subject to LIFO cost, but did not provide associated LIFO reserve and value figures.

Table 3c. Inventories by Specific Method of Valuation for the Industry: End of 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Curtains and draperies (SIC 2391)		House furnishings, n.e.c. (SIC 2392)		Textile bags (SIC 2393)		Canvas and related products (SIC 2394)	
	Percent of total	Absolute standard error (percent)	Percent of total	Absolute standard error (percent)	Percent of total	Absolute standard error (percent)	Percent of total	Absolute standard error (percent)
Total Inventories	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Last-In, First-Out (LIFO) methods	(S)	(X)	24.9	(X)	21.7	(X)	(S)	(X)
Non-LIFO methods	(S)	(X)	45.9	(X)	37.6	(X)	(S)	(X)
Cost basis:								
First-In, First-Out (FIFO)	(S)	(S)	10.9	1.9	28.4	5.9	(S)	(S)
Average cost	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Specific or actual cost	(S)	(S)	10.9	3.4	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Standard cost	(S)	(S)	14.7	1.9	.3	.1	(S)	(S)
Other	(S)	(S)	.1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(S)	(S)
Market basis:								
Market lower than cost	(S)	(S)	5.5	1.0	(Z)	(Z)	(S)	(S)
Market always used	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(Z)	(Z)	(S)	(S)
Valuation method not reported	(S)	(X)	27.6	(X)	38.2	(X)	(S)	(X)
Amount subject to LIFO reported without associated reserve and value	(S)	(X)	1.6	(X)	2.4	(X)	(S)	(X)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3c. Inventories by Specific Method of Valuation for the Industry: End of 1982—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Pleating and stitching (SIC 2395)		Automotive and apparel trimmings (SIC 2396)		Schiffli machine embroideries (SIC 2397)		Fabricated textile products, n.e.c. (SIC 2399)	
	Percent of total	Absolute standard error (percent)	Percent of total	Absolute standard error (percent)	Percent of total	Absolute standard error (percent)	Percent of total	Absolute standard error (percent)
Total Inventories	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Last-In, First-Out (LIFO) methods	(S)	(X)	5.4	(X)	(S)	(X)	23.4	(X)
Non-LIFO methods	(S)	(X)	74.7	(X)	(S)	(X)	43.2	(X)
Cost basis:								
First-In, First-Out (FIFO)	(S)	(S)	29.8	2.8	(S)	(S)	21.1	2.9
Average cost	(S)	(S)	32.8	2.1	(S)	(S)	2.8	.9
Specific or actual cost	(S)	(S)	2.9	1.4	(S)	(S)	13.5	3.3
Standard cost	(S)	(S)	4.6	.6	(S)	(S)	(S)	
Other	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	
Market basis:								
Market lower than cost	(S)	(S)	3.6	.5	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Market always used	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	.5	.1
Valuation method not reported	(S)	(X)	19.7	(X)	(S)	(X)	32.6	(X)
Amount subject to LIFO reported without associated reserve and value	(S)	(X)	.2	(X)	(S)	(X)	.7	(X)

Note: The percentages shown for the LIFO and non-LIFO totals and the categories "valuation method not reported" and "amount subject to LIFO reported..." are based on the census universe estimates included in table 3b. The percentages shown for the specific non-LIFO methods of valuation (e.g., FIFO, etc.) are based on a representative sample of establishments included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM) panel for 1982 (see appendixes for description of ASM). The absolute standard error of each of the ASM estimates is shown above.

Table 3d. Supplemental Industry Statistics Based on Sample Estimates: 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Curtains and draperies (SIC 2391)		House furnishings, n.e.c. (SIC 2392)		Textile bags (SIC 2393)		Canvas and related products (SIC 2394)	
	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)
Supplemental labor costs:								
Total	44.9	8	93.3	4	12.7	4	28.1	2
Legal costs	24.8	14	47.8	3	7.9	5	15.6	2
Voluntary costs	20.1	5	45.4	5	4.8	3	12.6	4
Purchased services:								
Cost of purchased services for the repair of—								
Buildings and other structures	.9	1	2.1	16	.1	14	.4	14
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	46.5	(X)	50.3	(X)	51.9	(X)	47.8	(X)
Machinery	1.2	21	9.6	6	1.8	44	.7	9
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	46.5	(X)	56.4	(X)	64.4	(X)	58.6	(X)
Cost of purchased communication services	1.8	46	10.7	5	.3	27	1.2	24
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	46.5	(X)	57.2	(X)	64.4	(X)	50.5	(X)
Electric energy used for heat and power:								
Purchased:								
Quantity (million kWh)	94.9	15	567.2	1	45.0	7	63.0	3
Cost	6.5	(X)	22.3	(X)	2.2	(X)	4.0	(X)
Generated less sold (million kWh)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gross book value of depreciable assets:								
Total:								
Beginning of year	94.6	12	372.0	4	73.1	12	100.3	10
New capital expenditures	2.8	25	29.9	22	3.0	16	9.3	11
Used capital expenditures	.6	73	1.7	7	.9	1	.7	29
Retirements	10.3	33	18.8	14	6.4	82	3.2	31
End of year	87.7	13	384.8	4	70.6	14	107.0	9
Buildings and other structures:								
Beginning of year	29.1	14	132.8	5	19.7	20	43.5	16
New capital expenditures	.9	18	5.9	23	1.1	10	2.3	23
Used capital expenditures	—	—	(Z)	1	—	—	(Z)	63
Retirements	.9	49	3.9	52	3.4	94	1.4	42
End of year	29.1	14	134.7	5	17.4	20	44.5	15
Machinery and equipment:								
Beginning of year	65.5	17	239.2	4	53.4	11	56.8	11
New capital expenditures	1.9	29	24.0	25	1.9	23	6.9	9
Automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use	(Z)	62	.5	32	.3	36	.4	49
Computers and peripheral data processing equipment	(Z)	1	1.1	3	.1	84	.1	1
All other	1.8	24	20.3	31	1.5	26	4.8	4
New machinery and equipment, n.s.k. ³	.1	370	2.1	29	.1	189	1.6	32
Used capital expenditures	.6	73	1.7	7	.9	1	.7	31
Retirements	9.4	33	14.8	8	3.1	70	1.8	28
End of year	58.6	18	250.1	4	53.1	13	62.5	10
Rental payments:								
Total	9.7	22	17.5	16	3.3	28	6.2	5
Buildings and other structures	6.6	33	11.6	23	2.4	40	4.1	8
Machinery and equipment	3.1	36	5.9	13	1.0	7	2.2	7
Depreciation charges during 1982:								
Total	6.7	13	25.0	7	5.3	13	10.3	15
Buildings and other structures	1.0	19	5.8	17	.7	21	3.0	12
Machinery and equipment	5.6	16	19.1	5	4.6	13	7.3	20

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3d. Supplemental Industry Statistics Based on Sample Estimates: 1982—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Pleating and stitching (SIC 2395)		Automotive and apparel trimmings (SIC 2396)		Schiffli machine embroideries (SIC 2397)		Fabricated textile products, n.e.c. (SIC 2399)	
	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)
Supplemental labor costs:								
Total	30.9	4	168.5	3	13.6	10	55.4	3
Legal costs	16.7	4	48.8	3	9.0	8	29.0	3
Voluntary costs	14.2	8	119.8	3	4.5	16	26.4	4
Purchased services:								
Cost of purchased services for the repair of—								
Buildings and other structures	.6	22	1.4	11	.3	42	1.3	19
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	53.2	(X)	76.8	(X)	38.7	(X)	77.6	(X)
Machinery	1.6	21	4.7	10	.6	31	4.3	10
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	55.8	(X)	81.9	(X)	42.7	(X)	77.8	(X)
Cost of purchased communication services	3.4	35	3.5	15	.7	25	3.2	19
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	60.4	(X)	84.0	(X)	42.2	(X)	75.5	(X)
Electric energy used for heat and power:								
Purchased:								
Quantity (million kWh)	109.3	15	170.2	2	57.4	3	202.3	3
Cost	6.5	(X)	10.9	(X)	3.0	(X)	11.6	(X)
Generated less sold (million kWh)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(S)	(S)
Gross book value of depreciable assets:								
Total:								
Beginning of year	103.2	14	320.5	6	58.3	25	270.5	4
New capital expenditures	9.5	21	38.2	6	10.6	43	11.9	13
Used capital expenditures	1.2	39	6.6	15	.6	67	1.0	38
Retirements	3.4	20	18.4	16	14.3	42	9.1	20
End of year	110.5	13	347.0	6	55.2	31	274.3	4
Buildings and other structures:								
Beginning of year	30.9	18	105.2	8	13.5	29	98.2	9
New capital expenditures	1.2	22	9.1	1	1.4	51	2.9	16
Used capital expenditures	.1	52	1.6	57	.1	47	(Z)	62
Retirements	.8	28	3.4	53	2.3	51	3.1	29
End of year	31.5	17	112.5	7	12.7	35	98.0	9
Machinery and equipment:								
Beginning of year	72.3	13	215.3	6	44.8	26	172.3	3
New capital expenditures	8.3	22	29.1	7	9.2	42	9.0	13
Automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use	.6	40	2.0	5	1.2	79	.4	21
Computers and peripheral data processing								
equipment	1.0	68	.5	29	.5	40	.9	16
All other	4.1	23	25.8	14	6.4	52	6.4	10
New machinery and equipment, n.s.k. ³	2.5	30	.8	(S)	1.1	76	1.3	68
Used capital expenditures	1.1	42	5.1	8	.5	84	.9	39
Retirements	2.6	19	15.0	9	12.0	44	6.0	17
End of year	79.0	13	234.5	5	42.5	32	176.3	3
Rental payments:								
Total	8.0	22	10.1	15	3.3	27	8.7	14
Buildings and other structures	5.8	30	4.8	26	2.0	20	4.6	11
Machinery and equipment	2.2	16	5.3	16	1.2	66	4.0	21
Depreciation charges during 1982:								
Total	9.6	14	28.4	5	8.2	38	18.7	2
Buildings and other structures	1.6	20	6.0	8	.8	34	3.3	9
Machinery and equipment	8.1	14	22.4	5	7.4	39	15.4	2

Note: Data for total new capital expenditures, new building expenditures, new machinery expenditures, and total used expenditures are also shown in table 3a. Data in table 3a are census universe totals and may differ from annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample estimates shown in this table. Data in this table represent best estimates of year-to-year change as measured by the continuing ASM sample. However, they are subject to sampling error and, hence, as estimates of level, are not as reliable as universe figures shown in table 3a.

¹For description of relative standard error of estimate, see Qualifications of the Data in appendixes.

²Measure of extent to which respondents reported each item. Derived for each item by calculating the ratio of weighted employment for those sample establishments that reported the specific inquiry to weighted total employment for all sample establishments classified in industry. (See appendixes for explanation of sample weight.)

³Represents total machinery and equipment expenditures for establishments that did not break down their expenditures by specific type.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size of Establishment: 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and employment size class	E ¹	All estab- lish- ments (no.)	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac- ture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expendi- tures (million dollars)	End- year inven- tories (million dollars)
			Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)					
INDUSTRY 2391, CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES												
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E8	652	1.2	10.3	1.1	1.9	9.5	20.0	32.6	52.8	.2	8.1
5 to 9 employees	E6	256	1.7	14.5	1.4	2.4	11.6	29.5	39.2	68.5	.2	9.7
10 to 19 employees	E4	209	2.7	25.1	2.2	3.5	21.1	49.3	45.9	95.0	.6	13.8
20 to 49 employees	E4	155	4.7	48.9	3.8	6.7	34.1	79.7	97.0	176.7	1.4	26.8
50 to 99 employees	E2	57	4.1	42.6	3.3	5.8	26.7	75.2	113.8	189.0	1.1	31.8
100 to 249 employees	E2	28	4.2	41.5	3.5	5.9	29.5	81.8	119.3	200.8	1.5	40.0
250 to 499 employees	—	11	5.4	50.9	4.4	7.6	37.9	106.7	167.2	279.2	1.4	29.4
500 to 999 employees	—	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	652	1.8	13.3	1.5	2.8	11.2	22.0	43.7	66.2	.1	10.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size of Establishment: 1982—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and employment size class	E ¹	All establish- ments (no.)	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expendi- tures (million dollars)	End-of- year inven- tories (million dollars)
			Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)					
INDUSTRY 2392, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, N.E.C.												
Establishments with an average of—	E2	958	49.3	518.2	39.8	77.6	369.0	1 249.0	1 994.3	3 262.2	38.8	581.5
1 to 4 employees	E9	273	.5	4.5	.4	.8	4.0	10.0	19.8	30.2	.2	4.9
5 to 9 employees	E7	130	.9	9.0	.7	1.4	6.4	18.3	36.9	55.5	.6	9.1
10 to 19 employees	E5	156	2.1	23.3	1.7	3.3	15.6	69.7	95.7	164.2	1.0	34.2
20 to 49 employees	E4	182	5.7	61.1	4.7	8.9	41.0	136.5	215.7	353.3	3.5	50.1
50 to 99 employees	E2	90	6.3	66.8	5.2	9.9	46.6	154.6	246.2	400.0	5.3	64.5
100 to 249 employees	E2	85	13.5	147.1	11.3	21.7	102.9	361.0	517.0	877.0	15.1	157.8
250 to 499 employees	E1	34	11.1	121.4	9.2	16.8	86.2	256.9	448.8	719.3	5.9	134.9
500 to 999 employees	-	6	9.2	84.9	6.4	14.8	66.2	242.0	414.1	662.7	7.3	126.1
1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	348	1.6	14.1	1.4	2.7	10.6	30.6	59.1	88.8	.6	23.1
INDUSTRY 2393, TEXTILE BAGS												
Establishments with an average of—	E1	249	7.7	89.5	6.5	12.2	64.8	167.8	252.7	421.8	5.9	73.0
1 to 4 employees	E8	72	.1	1.4	.1	.2	1.3	2.7	4.5	7.2	.1	1.1
5 to 9 employees	E8	29	.2	2.1	.2	.3	1.5	4.1	6.4	10.5	.2	1.7
10 to 19 employees	E6	40	.5	6.1	.5	.8	4.6	14.0	17.4	31.6	.4	4.9
20 to 49 employees	E1	54	1.8	18.6	1.4	2.5	12.7	37.5	56.8	93.9	1.0	15.5
50 to 99 employees	E1	41	2.8	32.7	2.4	4.5	22.8	62.6	93.3	157.9	1.3	28.1
100 to 249 employees	-	12	2.2	28.5	2.0	3.9	21.8	46.8	74.2	120.7	3.0	21.8
250 to 499 employees	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	78	.3	2.7	.3	.5	2.2	5.5	8.3	13.8	.2	2.3
INDUSTRY 2394, CANVAS AND RELATED PRODUCTS												
Establishments with an average of—	E2	1 128	14.8	181.2	11.3	21.1	117.8	367.7	384.5	752.3	17.8	131.9
1 to 4 employees	E8	487	1.0	10.5	.8	1.4	8.5	23.7	23.3	47.4	1.0	10.1
5 to 9 employees	E4	257	1.7	20.1	1.3	2.6	14.4	38.0	34.2	72.1	1.6	11.5
10 to 19 employees	E2	222	3.0	38.0	2.2	4.6	26.0	69.0	66.3	135.5	3.4	21.8
20 to 49 employees	E2	120	3.4	43.4	2.6	4.5	27.0	81.1	73.1	154.1	3.0	23.9
50 to 99 employees	E1	20	1.4	15.4	1.1	2.1	10.0	29.5	28.0	57.2	.7	8.1
100 to 249 employees	E1	17	2.4	30.9	1.8	3.3	18.2	69.6	68.8	137.6	7.2	30.5
250 to 499 employees	-	4	1.8	22.8	1.4	2.7	13.6	56.6	90.8	148.4	.9	26.2
500 to 999 employees	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	452	1.3	12.2	1.0	1.8	9.3	26.2	28.2	54.8	1.2	10.5
INDUSTRY 2395, PLEATING AND STITCHING												
Establishments with an average of—	E2	912	19.8	204.5	16.4	29.0	150.3	452.6	420.5	873.1	17.0	138.8
1 to 4 employees	E8	327	.6	6.9	.5	.9	6.2	15.4	13.8	29.4	.2	4.7
5 to 9 employees	E6	155	1.0	9.7	.9	1.5	8.0	19.8	16.8	36.5	.5	5.6
10 to 19 employees	E4	161	2.3	22.9	1.9	3.2	19.6	44.4	36.1	80.2	1.2	11.5
20 to 49 employees	E3	186	5.8	58.0	4.9	8.5	43.1	111.0	86.9	196.7	4.1	28.3
50 to 99 employees	E2	54	4.0	38.8	3.4	6.3	28.5	83.4	62.2	145.9	4.2	23.3
100 to 249 employees	E1	20	2.7	28.3	2.2	3.8	19.2	71.4	74.3	147.1	2.9	27.2
250 to 499 employees	-	9	3.3	39.9	2.6	4.9	25.6	107.4	130.5	237.4	4.0	38.1
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	302	.9	7.7	.8	1.3	6.3	17.1	15.8	33.2	.3	5.9
INDUSTRY 2396, AUTOMOTIVE AND APPAREL TRIMMINGS												
Establishments with an average of—	E1	826	26.2	505.2	21.8	38.8	387.6	1 000.4	1 120.3	2 130.2	41.1	221.4
1 to 4 employees	E9	313	.5	6.9	.5	.9	6.5	16.9	19.6	36.7	.8	3.7
5 to 9 employees	E8	179	1.2	13.5	1.0	1.8	10.7	27.7	32.9	60.7	1.3	6.2
10 to 19 employees	E5	133	1.8	23.6	1.5	2.6	17.7	46.1	48.0	94.8	1.5	9.9
20 to 49 employees	E3	120	3.8	49.1	3.1	5.2	34.7	87.1	107.3	194.7	2.3	18.3
50 to 99 employees	E2	52	3.4	39.1	2.9	4.8	29.7	74.0	85.9	160.6	2.2	19.0
100 to 249 employees	E1	19	3.3	40.0	2.7	4.5	27.1	72.2	173.2	250.6	1.4	30.4
250 to 499 employees	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
500 to 999 employees	-	4	12.1	332.9	10.0	19.1	261.3	676.6	653.4	1 332.1	31.5	133.8
1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	4	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2,500 employees or more	-	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	463	2.3	24.7	2.0	3.6	19.8	51.3	60.9	112.7	2.5	11.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size of Establishment: 1982—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and employment size class	E ¹	All establish- ments (no.)	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac- ture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expendi- tures (million dollars)	End-of- year inventories (million dollars)
			Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)					
INDUSTRY 2397, SCHIFFLI MACHINE EMBROIDERIES												
Establishments with an average of—	E2	366	7.0	96.7	5.8	11.2	72.6	188.9	116.4	303.3	7.4	29.7
1 to 4 employees	E6	113	.3	4.2	.2	.5	3.6	8.7	6.4	15.0	.2	1.3
5 to 9 employees	E3	94	.6	8.8	.5	1.0	7.3	20.7	11.2	31.6	.4	2.4
10 to 19 employees	E1	84	1.1	18.5	.9	1.8	13.9	43.9	20.5	64.3	.6	3.8
20 to 49 employees	E2	50	1.6	21.7	1.3	2.4	17.1	40.0	38.4	77.4	1.4	7.5
50 to 99 employees	E3	14	1.0	13.8	.9	1.7	10.2	22.9	11.5	34.2	1.0	2.5
100 to 249 employees	E2	7	.9	12.9	.7	1.4	7.9	16.8	15.6	32.5	.8	3.5
250 to 499 employees	E4	4	1.4	16.8	1.2	2.3	12.6	35.8	12.9	48.2	3.1	8.9
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	96	.3	3.1	.3	.5	2.8	6.3	4.8	11.2	.2	1.1
INDUSTRY 2399, FABRICATED TEXTILE PRODUCTS, N.E.C.												
Establishments with an average of—	E1	801	25.1	290.7	20.5	36.8	197.7	629.9	841.7	1 475.9	23.5	216.9
1 to 4 employees	E9	267	.4	5.1	.4	.6	4.4	10.9	13.0	24.0	.3	3.8
5 to 9 employees	E7	130	.9	11.1	.7	1.3	7.7	21.3	25.1	46.5	.6	7.0
10 to 19 employees	E4	145	2.0	23.3	1.6	2.9	15.9	43.1	45.4	88.2	4.6	14.5
20 to 49 employees	E2	138	4.4	49.2	3.6	6.1	31.7	91.9	102.6	195.6	3.1	32.8
50 to 99 employees	E1	63	4.4	50.2	3.6	6.7	34.6	115.7	149.3	266.2	3.7	37.9
100 to 249 employees	—	38	5.3	59.5	4.5	8.1	41.1	144.3	173.8	319.4	3.8	54.7
250 to 499 employees	—	17	5.5	61.5	4.4	8.0	42.6	144.5	250.0	394.9	5.5	51.0
500 to 999 employees	—	3	2.2	30.9	1.7	3.1	19.8	58.1	82.5	141.2	2.0	15.3
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	241	.8	7.5	.6	1.1	5.6	13.8	18.3	32.4	.5	5.2

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a. Data shown as a (D) are included in underscored figures above.

¹Payroll and sales data for some small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate the items shown for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown for those States where estimated data based on administrative records data account for 10 percent or more of figures shown: E1—10 to 19 percent; E2—20 to 29 percent; E3—30 to 39 percent; E4—40 to 49 percent; E5—50 to 59 percent; E6—60 to 69 percent; E7—70 to 79 percent; E8—80 to 89 percent; E9—90 percent or more.

²Report forms were not mailed to small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry). Payroll and sales data for 1982 were obtained from administrative records supplied by other agencies of the Federal Government. Those data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate the items shown. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5a. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1982

[Table presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. Measures of plant specialization shown are (1) industry specialization: ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment; and (2) product class specialization: ratio of largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment. See appendix for method of computing ratios. Statistics for establishments with specialization ratios of less than 75 percent are included in total lines but are not shown as a separate class. In addition, data may not be shown for various reasons; e.g., to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes.]

Industry or product class code	Industry or product class by percent of specialization	All establish- ments (number)	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac- ture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expendi- tures (million dollars)
			Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)				
2391 Curtains and draperies:											
Entire industry	1 371	24.1	233.7	19.7	19.7	33.8	170.5	442.1	614.9	1 062.0	6.3
Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more	1 297	19.7	187.2	16.4	28.1	140.3	361.7	535.7	903.6	5.1	
2392 House furnishings, n.e.c.:											
Entire industry	958	49.3	518.2	39.8	77.6	369.0	1 249.0	1 994.3	3 262.2	38.8	
Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more	860	36.4	407.2	30.7	58.2	293.9	1 029.3	1 748.8	2 793.9	32.3	
23921 Bedspreads and bedsets, not made in a weaving mill:											
Establishments with this product class primary	56	5.4	55.1	4.3	8.1	36.0	113.7	200.5	325.9	2.5	
Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	32	2.4	20.4	2.0	3.8	14.6	45.0	85.4	133.2	1.4	
23922 Sheets and pillowcases, not made in a weaving mill (also see code 22219):											
Establishments with this product class primary	20	5.2	60.6	4.4	8.3	47.5	158.6	346.6	509.2	8.0	
Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	14	4.6	54.9	3.9	7.2	43.6	138.1	328.2	472.3	(D)	
23923 Towels and washcloths not made in a weaving mill (also see code 22119):											
Establishments with this product class primary	12	2.9	33.4	2.6	5.0	28.5	115.3	237.6	355.3	1.9	
Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	6	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	
23924 Other house furnishings:											
Establishments with this product class primary	257	24.2	253.0	18.5	37.9	170.4	616.9	889.3	1 503.4	21.4	
Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	198	15.3	179.4	12.9	24.1	123.4	444.2	623.1	1 066.1	15.0	
2393 Textile bags:											
Entire industry	249	7.7	89.5	6.5	12.2	64.8	167.8	252.7	421.8	5.9	
Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more	229	6.0	70.4	5.1	9.4	49.6	132.3	204.8	339.0	3.9	
2394 Canvas and related products:											
Entire industry	1 128	14.8	181.2	11.3	21.1	117.8	367.7	384.5	752.3	17.8	
Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more	1 081	13.0	160.0	10.0	18.7	105.5	326.8	347.1	674.4	16.6	
2395 Pleating and stitching:											
Entire industry	912	19.8	204.5	16.4	29.0	150.3	452.6	420.5	873.1	17.0	
Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more	816	17.6	183.0	14.5	25.7	132.4	417.3	404.3	821.9	16.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5a. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1982—

Con.

[Table presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. Measures of plant specialization shown are (1) industry specialization: ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment; and (2) product class specialization: ratio of largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment. See appendix for method of computing ratios. Statistics for establishments with specialization ratios of less than 75 percent are included in total lines but are not shown as a separate class. In addition, data may not be shown for various reasons; e.g., to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes.]

Industry or product class code	Industry or product class by percent of specialization	All establishments (number)	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	
			Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)					
2395 23951	Pleating and stitching—Con. Embroideries (except Schiffli machine products), stamped art goods, and art needlework: Establishments with this product class primary Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	199 183	9.1 8.6	102.2 97.4	7.2 6.8	12.9 12.2	70.3 67.2	259.9 251.5	302.1 296.6	561.2 547.5	12.1 11.9	
	Commission embroidering (except Schiffli machine), tucking, pleating, etc., for the trade: Establishments with this product class primary Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	100 94	3.7 3.5	37.7 35.3	3.2 3.0	5.8 5.6	28.6 26.8	65.1 60.3	23.4 19.9	88.3 79.9	2.7 2.5	
2396	Automotive and apparel trimmings:		826 797	26.2 25.4	505.2 496.4	21.8 21.1	38.8 37.9	387.6 380.5	1 000.4 986.5	1 120.3 1 113.0	2 130.2 2 108.6	41.1 40.9
	Entire industry Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more											
23961	Men's and boys' suit and coat findings: Establishments with this product class primary Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	39 35	1.8 (D)	26.5 (D)	1.4 (D)	2.6 (D)	16.5 (D)	42.0 (D)	138.1 (D)	185.6 (D)	.9 (D)	
	Automobile trimmings: Establishments with this product class primary Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	34 34	12.8 12.8	341.6 341.6	10.7 10.7	20.3 20.3	270.0 270.0	702.3 702.3	692.0 692.0	1 395.3 1 395.3	31.3 31.3	
23963	Other trimmings and findings: Establishments with this product class primary Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more in class	125 116	5.6 5.4	70.6 67.3	4.5 4.4	7.0 6.8	48.2 46.4	135.4 129.1	163.1 155.1	300.6 285.8	4.1 3.9	
	Schiffli machine embroideries: Entire industry Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more	366 311	7.0 5.7	96.7 79.0	5.8 4.7	11.2 8.9	72.6 58.5	188.9 154.4	116.4 104.6	303.3 258.9	7.4 6.1	
2399	Fabricated textile products, n.e.c.: Entire industry Establishments with 75 percent specialization or more	801 724	25.1 20.8	290.7 235.5	20.5 17.0	36.8 30.6	197.7 163.8	629.9 521.6	841.7 736.0	1 475.9 1 260.5	23.5 19.5	

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a.

Table 5b. Industry-Product Analysis—Value of Shipments and Primary Product Shipments, Specialization and Coverage Ratios for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[An establishment is assigned to an industry based on shipment values of products representing largest amount considered primary to an industry. Frequently, establishment shipments comprise mixtures of products assigned to an industry (primary), those considered primary to other industries (secondary), and receipts for activities such as merchandising or contract work. Columns A-D show this product pattern for an industry, and column E shows primary product specialization ratio. The extent to which an industry's primary products are shipped by establishments classified in and out of an industry is shown in columns F-H and coverage ratio is shown in column I. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and product group code	Industry and census year	Value of shipments					Value of primary product shipments			
		Total (million dollars)	Primary products (million dollars)	Secondary products (million dollars)	Miscellaneous receipts (million dollars)	Primary product specialization ratio Col. B + Col. B + C (percent)	Total made in all industries (million dollars)	Made in this industry (million dollars)	Made in other industries (million dollars)	Coverage ratio Col. B + Col. F (percent)
2391	Curtains and draperies	1 062.0 1 013.1 1 762.2	917.0 867.0 581.1	53.7 44.8 45.1	91.3 101.3 136.0	94 95 93	1 008.3 936.7 626.2	917.0 867.0 581.1	91.4 69.7 45.1	91 93 93
2392	House furnishings, n.e.c.	3 262.2 2 293.9 1 517.9	2 872.0 1 922.3 1 212.5	240.7 227.8 213.3	149.5 143.8 92.1	92 89 85	14 536.1 3 145.4 2 123.5	2 872.0 1 922.3 1 212.5	11 664.1 1 223.1 911.0	63 61 57
2393	Textile bags	421.8 321.8 255.1	340.5 232.9 208.3	45.6 50.6 15.5	35.7 38.3 31.3	88 82 93	409.3 277.8 231.5	340.5 232.9 208.3	68.9 44.9 23.2	83 84 90
2394	Canvas and related products	752.3 486.9 276.4	640.8 429.9 240.0	42.4 21.1 13.6	69.1 35.9 22.8	94 93 95	690.9 465.6 272.1	640.8 429.9 240.0	50.2 35.7 32.1	93 92 88
2395	Pleating and stitching	873.1 634.9 306.3	815.5 561.5 256.3	16.6 21.6 34.6	41.0 51.8 15.4	98 96 88	891.4 572.9 261.8	815.5 561.5 256.3	75.9 11.4 5.5	91 98 98
2396	Automotive and apparel trimmings	2 130.2 2 165.7 1 133.0	2 066.4 2 098.6 1 090.5	20.2 35.4 17.3	43.6 31.7 25.2	99 98 98	2 083.0 2 191.1 1 146.2	2 066.4 2 098.6 1 090.5	16.6 92.5 55.7	99 96 95

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5b. Industry-Product Analysis—Value of Shipments and Primary Product Shipments, Specialization and Coverage Ratios for the Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years—Con.

[An establishment is assigned to an industry based on shipment values of products representing largest amount considered primary to an industry. Frequently, establishment shipments comprise mixtures of products assigned to an industry (primary), those considered primary to other industries (secondary), and receipts for activities such as merchandising or contract work. Columns A-D show this product pattern for an industry, and column E shows primary product specialization ratio. The extent to which an industry's primary products are shipped by establishments classified in and out of an industry is shown in columns F-H and coverage ratio is shown in column I. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and product group code	Industry and census year	Value of shipments					Value of primary product shipments				
		Total (million dollars)	Primary products (million dollars)	Secondary products (million dollars)	Miscellaneous receipts (million dollars)	Primary product specialization ratio Col. B + Col. B + C (percent)	Total made in all industries (million dollars)	Made in this industry (million dollars)	Made in other industries (million dollars)	Coverage ratio Col. B + Col. F (percent)	
							A	B	C		
2397	Schiffli machine embroideries -----	1982--	303.3	253.8	13.1	36.4	95	263.7	253.8	9.8	96
		1977--	158.0	143.6	5.0	9.4	97	146.3	143.6	2.7	98
		1972--	120.5	98.2	3.7	18.6	96	99.1	98.2	.9	99
2399	Fabricated textile products, n.e.c. -----	1982--	1 475.9	1 322.5	99.0	54.4	93	1 458.1	1 322.5	135.6	91
		1977--	1 145.4	1 032.6	65.6	47.2	94	1 158.9	1 032.6	126.3	89
		1972--	724.6	599.7	72.8	52.1	89	733.9	599.7	134.2	82

¹Includes \$1.2 billion of shipments of house furnishings, n.e.c., made in weaving mills (primary products of industries 2211 and 2221) as well as shipments of household furnishings, n.e.c., made from purchased fabrics.

Table 5c-1. Industry-Product Analysis—Shipments by Product Class and Industry: 1982

[Million dollars. Table shows where products of an industry (referred to as primary and listed in table 6a) are made and what products are made by establishments classified in an industry. Read down an industry column to find what products are produced in an industry. Only those product groups that have at least \$2 million in shipments from establishments classified in one of the industries included in this chapter are shown. Read across to determine where products of industries in this chapter are produced. To extent that some of primary products are made in industries not included in this chapter, value of such shipments is shown in "Other industries" column. Specified "Other industries" are listed in table 5c-2 if they account for more than \$5 million of products primary to this chapter. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see explanatory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

1982 product code	Product group, product class, and miscellaneous receipts	All industries	Curtains and draperies (SIC 2391)	House furnishings, n.e.c. (SIC 2392)	Textile bags (SIC 2393)	Canvas and related products (SIC 2394)	Pleating and stitching (SIC 2395)	Automotive and apparel trimmings (SIC 2396)	Schiffli machine embroideries (SIC 2397)	Fabricated textile products, n.e.c. (SIC 2399)	Other industries
	Total -----	(X)	1 062.0	3 262.2	421.8	752.3	873.1	2 130.2	303.3	1 475.9	(X)
	Primary products -----	(X)	917.0	2 872.0	340.5	640.8	815.5	2 066.4	253.8	1 322.5	(X)
	Secondary products -----	(X)	53.7	240.7	45.6	42.4	16.6	20.2	13.1	99.0	(X)
	Miscellaneous receipts -----	(X)	91.3	149.5	35.7	69.1	41.0	43.6	36.4	54.4	(X)
23910	Curtains and draperies, except lace -----	1 008.3	917.0	84.4	-	(D)	-	-	-	(D)	(D)
23921	House furnishings, n.e.c. -----	14 536.1	46.3	2 872.0	(D)	7.8	(D)	-	-	9.7	1 595.3
	Bedspreads and bedsets, not made in a weaving mill -----	2402.8	36.6	287.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	278.5
23922	Sheets and pillowcases, not made in a weaving mill (also see code 22219) -----	31 156.3	-	470.7	(Z)	-	-	-	-	-	3685.6
23923	Towels and washcloths not made in a weaving mill (also see code 22119) -----	4964.0	-	329.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4634.3
23924	Other house furnishings -----	51 556.2	9.7	1 332.3	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	8.9	5193.0
23920	House furnishings, n.e.c., n.s.k. -----	456.8	-	451.6	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	.9	(D)
23930	Textile bags, except laundry, wardrobe, and shoe -----	409.3	(D)	(D)	340.5	11.1	-	-	-	11.1	(D)
23940	Canvas and related products -----	690.9	(D)	(D)	(D)	640.8	-	-	-	18.1	27.3
23951	Pleating and stitching -----	891.4	-	24.9	(D)	(D)	815.5	.7	(D)	3.1	41.2
	Embroideries (except Schiffli machine products), stamped art goods, and art needlework -----	608.4	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	539.2	(D)	(D)	2.6	36.7
23959	Commission embroidering (except Schiffli machine), tucking, pleating, etc., for the trade -----	91.7	-	(D)	-	(D)	87.4	(D)	-	.5	(D)
23950	Pleating and stitching, n.s.k. -----	191.3	-	(D)	-	(D)	188.9	(D)	(D)	-	(D)
2396-	Automotive and apparel trimmings -----	2 083.0	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	(D)	2 066.4	(D)	(D)	10.0
23961	Men's and boys' suit and coat findings -----	183.5	-	(D)	-	(D)	180.0	-	-	-	(D)
23962	Automobile trimmings -----	1 384.3	-	-	-	-	(D)	1 382.9	-	(D)	(D)
23963	Other trimmings and findings -----	282.5	(D)	(D)	-	(D)	1.7	272.7	(D)	-	4.6
23960	Automotive and apparel trimmings, n.s.k. -----	232.6	-	-	-	(D)	230.8	-	-	-	(D)
23970	Schiffli machine embroideries -----	263.7	-	(D)	-	-	.5	(D)	253.8	-	(D)
23990	Fabricated textile products, n.e.c. -----	1 458.1	(D)	12.3	5.5	7.7	(D)	(D)	-	1 322.5	108.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5c-1. Industry-Product Analysis—Shipments by Product Class and Industry: 1982—Con.

[Million dollars. Table shows where products of an industry (referred to as primary and listed in table 6a) are made and what products are made by establishments classified in an industry. Read down an industry column to find what products are produced in an industry. Only those product groups that have at least \$2 million in shipments from establishments classified in one of the industries included in this chapter are shown. Read across to determine where products of industries in this chapter are produced. To extent that some of primary products are made in industries not included in this chapter, value of such shipments is shown in "Other industries" column. Specified "Other industries" are listed in table 5c-2 if they account for more than \$5 million of products primary to this chapter. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see explanatory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

1982 product code	Product group, product class, and miscellaneous receipts	All industries	Curtains and draperies (SIC 2391)	House furnishings, n.e.c. (SIC 2392)	Textile bags (SIC 2393)	Canvas and related products (SIC 2394)	Pleating and stitching (SIC 2395)	Automotive and apparel trimmings (SIC 2396)	Schiffli machine embroideries (SIC 2397)	Fabricated textile products, n.e.c. (SIC 2399)	Other industries
OTHER SHIPMENTS BY FOUR-DIGIT PRODUCT GROUP											
2099-	Food preparations, n.e.c.	(X)	-	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)
2259-	Knitting mills, n.e.c.	(X)	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)
2262-	Finishing plants, manmade fiber and silk	(X)	-	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)
2272-	Tufted carpets and rugs	(X)	-	(D)	-	(D)	-	-	-	-	(X)
2279-	Carpets, rugs, and mats, n.e.c.	(X)	-	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	(X)
2293-	Paddings and upholstery filling	(X)	-	(D)	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	(X)
2297-	Nonwoven fabrics	(X)	-	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)
2329-	Men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c.	(X)	-	-	6.1	-	(D)	-	(D)	(D)	(X)
2342-	Brassieres and allied garments	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	(X)
2352-	Hats and caps, except millinery	(X)	-	(D)	-	(D)	-	(D)	(D)	(D)	(X)
2363-	Children's coats and suits	(X)	-	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)
2512-	Upholstered household furniture	(X)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)
2515-	Mattresses and bedsprings	(X)	-	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	(X)
2591-	Drapery hardware and blinds and shades	(X)	4.5	(D)	-	(D)	-	-	-	-	(X)
2643-	Bags, except textile bags	(X)	-	(D)	12.9	(D)	-	-	-	-	(X)
2653-	Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	(X)	-	-	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	(X)
2751-	Commercial printing, letterpress	(X)	-	-	(D)	-	1.9	-	-	2.1	(X)
2842-	Polishes and sanitation goods	(X)	-	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)
3079-	Miscellaneous plastics products	(X)	-	8.3	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	2.7	(X)
3465-	Automotive stampings	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	(X)
3496-	Miscellaneous fabricated wire products	(X)	-	-	(D)	-	-	(D)	-	(D)	(X)
3542-	Machine tools, metal forming types	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	-	-	(X)
3569-	General industrial machinery, n.e.c.	(X)	-	(D)	-	-	-	(D)	-	(D)	(X)
3714-	Motor vehicle parts and accessories	(X)	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	-	(D)	(X)
3842-	Surgical appliances and supplies	(X)	-	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	(X)
3942-	Dolls	(X)	-	(D)	-	-	-	-	(D)	-	(X)
3944-	Games, toys, and children's vehicles	(X)	-	(D)	-	-	(D)	-	(D)	-	(X)
3962-	Artificial flowers	(X)	-	(D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)
3991-	Brooms and brushes	(X)	-	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	(D)	(X)
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS											
93000 00	Receipts for work done for others on their materials	(X)	69.6	82.1	1.1	5.0	34.0	26.9	34.4	17.0	(X)
99980 00	Miscellaneous receipts, including receipts for repair work, sales of scrap and refuse, etc.	(X)	3.9	3.1	1.0	12.1	1.4	5.8	-	9.8	(X)
99989 00	Sales of products bought and resold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly at establishment	(X)	17.7	64.3	33.6	52.1	5.6	10.9	2.0	27.6	(X)

¹Includes \$1.2 billion of shipments of house furnishings, n.e.c. made in weaving mills (primary products of industries 2211 and 2221).

²Includes \$71 million of shipments of bedspreads and bedsets made in weaving mills (primary products of product classes 2211A and 2221A).

³Includes \$479 million of shipments of sheets and pillowcases made in weaving mills (primary products of product classes 2211A, and 2221B).

⁴Includes \$608 million of shipments of towels and washcloths made in weaving mills (primary products of product classes 2211B and 2221A).

⁵Includes \$79 million of shipments of other house furnishings made in weaving mills (primary products of product classes 2211A, 2221A and 2231B).

Table 5c-2. Industry-Product Analysis—Other Industries With Shipments of Primary Products: 1982

[Million dollars. Table is a continuation of table 5c-1 and shows where products of industries in this chapter (referred to as primary products and listed in table 6a) are made. To extent that some of primary products are made in industries not included in this chapter, value of such shipments is shown in "Other industries" column of table 5c-1. Specified "Other industries" are listed in this table if they account for more than \$5 million of products primary to this chapter. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

1982 product code	Other industries	Value	1982 product code	Other industries	Value
2392-	HOUSE FURNISHINGS, N.E.C.		2395-	PLEATING AND STITCHING	
	2254 Knit underwear mills	(D)		2257 Circular knit fabric mills	(D)
	2262 Finishing plants, manmade	(D)		2352 Hats and caps, except millinery	(D)
	2297 Nonwoven fabrics	(D)			
	2328 Men's and boys' work clothing	(D)	2399-	FABRICATED TEXTILE PRODUCTS, N.E.C.	
	2842 Polishes and sanitation goods	(D)		2211 Weaving mills, cotton	(D)
	3079 Miscellaneous plastics products	5.0		2272 Tufted carpets and rugs	(D)
	3991 Brooms and brushes	19.6		2329 Men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c.	(D)
2393-	TEXTILE BAGS	12.3		2515 Mattresses and bedsprings	12.3
	2643 Bags, except textile bags			3764 Space propulsion units and parts	(D)
2394-	CANVAS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	11.4		3792 Travel trailers and campers	(D)
	2329 Men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c.			3842 Surgical appliances and supplies	(D)
				3944 Games, toys, and children's vehicles	(D)

Table 6a-1. Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1982 and 1977

(Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text)

1982 product code	Product	1982			1977		
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹	
			Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)		Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)
CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES							
2391- --	Total -----	(NA)	(X)	1 008.3	(NA)	(X)	936.7
23910 --	Curtains and draperies, except lace: Window curtains, excluding lace curtains: Wholly or chiefly cotton ----- mil pairs or sets--	34	*9.4	58.2	32	**14.9	45.6
23910 15	Wholly or chiefly manmade fiber fabrics: Glass fiber fabrics ----- do--	6	1.1	5.8	5	*1.6	7.7
23910 17	Other manmade fiber fabrics (rayon, acetate, nylon, etc.) ----- do--	60	**46.4	199.9	49	37.4	162.8
23910 18	Other materials, including plastics ----- do--	13	**4.4	25.6	15	2.0	17.7
23910 51	Draperys (all lengths): Wholly or chiefly cotton ----- do--	97	(S)	82.1	73	*12.5	127.3
23910 55	Wholly or chiefly manmade fiber fabrics: Glass fiber fabrics ----- do--	14	(S)	12.8	19	2.9	20.1
23910 57	Other manmade fiber fabrics (rayon, acetate, nylon, etc.) ----- do--	190	**18.5	266.8	159	**26.0	265.6
23910 58	Other materials, including plastics ----- do--	23	**6.5	58.6	36	*2.4	26.6
23910 00	Curtains and draperies, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 5 employees or more (see note) -----	(NA)	(X)	232.3	(NA)	(X)	211.7
23910 02	Curtains and draperies, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 employees (see note) -----	(NA)	(X)	66.2	(NA)	(X)	51.6
HOUSE FURNISHINGS, N.E.C.							
2392- --	Total -----	(NA)	(X)	4 536.1	(NA)	(X)	3 145.4
22119 --	Made from purchased fabric -----	(NA)	(X)	3 299.3	(NA)	(X)	(NA)
2211A pt	Made in weaving mills -----	(NA)	(X)	1 236.8	(NA)	(X)	(NA)
22219 --	Bedspreads and bedsets -----	(NA)	(X)	402.8	(NA)	(X)	3400.3
2221A pt	Bedspreads and bedsets -----	(NA)	(X)	402.8	(NA)	(X)	3400.3
23921 --	Tailored, quilted -----	(NA)	(S)	178.5	(NA)	(X)	(4)
2211A 42	Wholly or chiefly cotton fabrics ----- millions--	(NA)	*.9	56.7	(NA)	(X)	(4)
23921 13	Wholly or chiefly manmade fiber fabrics ----- do--	(NA)	(S)	121.8	(NA)	(X)	(4)
2221A 21	100 percent spun yarn fabrics ----- do--	(NA)	(S)	75.8	(NA)	(X)	(4)
23921 15	100 percent filament yarn fabrics and combinations of filament and spun ----- do--	(NA)	(S)	46.0	(NA)	(X)	(4)
2221A 22	Tailored, nonquilted ----- do--	(NA)	(S)	32.2	(NA)	(X)	(4)
2211A 43	Wholly or chiefly cotton fabrics ----- do--	(NA)	(S)	9.2	(NA)	(X)	(4)
23921 17	Wholly or chiefly manmade fiber fabrics ----- do--	(NA)	-	23.0	(NA)	(X)	(4)
23921 18	100 percent spun yarn fabrics ----- do--	(NA)	.2	7.9	(NA)	(X)	(4)
2221A 23	100 percent filament yarn fabrics and combinations of filament and spun ----- do--	(NA)	1.2	15.1	(NA)	(X)	(4)
23921 19	Nontailored, tufted ----- do--	(NA)	1.2	16.2	(NA)	(X)	(4)
2221A 24	Wholly or chiefly cotton fabrics ----- do--	(NA)	(S)	(Z)	(NA)	(X)	(4)
23921 22	Wholly or chiefly manmade fiber fabrics ----- do--	(NA)	1.2	16.2	(NA)	(X)	(4)
2211A 44	100 percent spun yarn fabrics ----- do--	(NA)	.9	9.8	(NA)	(X)	(4)
23921 23	100 percent filament yarn fabrics and combinations of filament and spun ----- do--	(NA)	.3	6.4	(NA)	(X)	(4)
2221A 25	Nontailored, except tufted ----- do--	(NA)	**8.6	141.1	(NA)	(X)	(4)
23921 25	Wholly or chiefly cotton fabrics ----- do--	(NA)	**2.7	55.7	(NA)	(X)	(4)
2221A 26	Wholly or chiefly manmade fiber fabrics ----- do--	(NA)	*5.9	85.4	(NA)	(X)	(4)
2211A 46	100 percent spun yarn fabrics ----- do--	(NA)	*4.7	61.0	(NA)	(X)	(4)
23921 27	100 percent filament yarn fabrics and combinations of filament and spun ----- do--	(NA)	(S)	24.4	(NA)	(X)	(4)
2221A 27	Bedspreads and bedsets, n.s.k. ----- do--	(NA)	(X)	34.8	(NA)	(X)	6.9
23921 29	Sheets and pillowcases: Sheets and pillowcases -----	(NA)	(X)	1 156.3	(NA)	(X)	5906.3
22219 --	Sheets and pillowcases -----	(NA)	(X)	1 156.3	(NA)	(X)	5906.3
23922 00	Sheets and pillowcases -----	(NA)	(X)	1 156.3	(NA)	(X)	5906.3
2211A 25	Sheets and pillowcases -----	(NA)	(X)	1 156.3	(NA)	(X)	5906.3
22219 15	Sheets and pillowcases -----	(NA)	(X)	1 156.3	(NA)	(X)	5906.3
22219 25	Sheets and pillowcases -----	(NA)	(X)	1 156.3	(NA)	(X)	5906.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a-1. Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

1982 product code	Product	1982			1977		
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹	
			Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)		Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)
23923 —	HOUSE FURNISHINGS, N.E.C.—Con.						
22119 —	Towels and washcloths:						
2221A 33							
2221A 37							
23923 00							
22119 00	Towels and washcloths	(NA)	(X)	964.0	(NA)	(X)	693.0
2221A 33							
2221A 37							
23924 —	Other house furnishings	(NA)	(X)	1 556.2	(NA)	(X)	7885.7
23924 09	Shower bath curtains, including plastics (unsupported film), coated fabrics, and all other millions	25	(S)	125.5	18	*18.5	62.7
23924 39	Quilted products, except bedspreads:						
23924 11	Comforters:						
23924 13	Bed comforters	39	8.8	196.7	(NA)	*7.8	81.6
23924 13	Convertible sleeping bags	4	(S)	8.5	(NA)		
23924 31	Mattress protectors	18	(S)	79.7	15	*20.3	76.6
23924 39	Other quilted products, including wadded quilts and baby pads	16	(X)	23.4	(NA)	(X)	*18.7
23924 42	Tablecloths:						
23924 44	Plastics or plastics coated or laminated mil doz	22	(S)	43.8	23	*1.9	46.6
23924 45	All other tablecloths	38	(S)	90.5	24	(S)	57.2
23924 45	Napkins	24	(S)	38.8	17	(S)	24.5
23924 47	Place mats and place mat sets, including plastics	24	(X)	34.6	13	(X)	17.8
23924 49	Other related articles, except lace (dresser covers and scarfs; table sets; luncheon, bridge, and similar doilies; tray cloths, etc.), including plastics	13	(X)	17.5	10	(X)	21.3
23924 52	Bed pillows:						
23924 53	Foam rubber millions	10			17	(S)	23.0
23924 53	Other materials do	27		213.5	27	*15.8	85.7
23924 57	Fancy pillows and cushions:						
23924 59	Foam rubber	22	(S)	31.6	15	*3.7	21.5
23924 59	Other materials do	45	(S)	96.9	34	(S)	64.2
23924 63	Slip covers:						
23924 63	Furniture (made from fabric, plastics, and other material, except paper products)	11	(S)	19.7	14	*11.5	55.5
23924 65	Mattress	5	(S)	7.3	12	*12.1	18.5
23924 69	Other	8	(S)	9.7	7	15.3	6.8
23924 71	Mops and dusters:						
23924 73	Dry mops and dusters, excluding dusting cloths, including refills	17	(S)	23.0	28	**18.4	31.0
23924 75	Wet mops, except sponge mops (including refills)	44	(S)	53.9	43	**28.0	34.6
23924 81	Sponge mops	18	18.3	50.4	16	(S)	29.0
23924 82	Bags (laundry, wardrobe, and shoe bags, including storage bags of textiles with or without external supporting frames)	18	(X)	30.5	20	(X)	21.4
2211A 62	Woven blankets:						
2211A 65	Adult size mil doz	(NA)	2.4	124.2	(NA)	(S)	(S)
2211A 67	Wholly or chiefly cotton	(NA)	.3	31.4	(NA)	(S)	(S)
23924 83	Wholly or chiefly manmade fiber fabric	(NA)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(S)	(S)
2211A 41	100 percent spun fabric	(NA)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(S)	(S)
2211A 42							
2211A 43							
23924 84							
2221A 44							
2221A 45	100 percent filament fabric and combinations of spun and filament	-	-	-	(NA)	(S)	(S)
2221A 46							
23924 85							
22319 25	Wholly or chiefly wool fabric	9	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(S)	(S)
22319 27							
22319 29							
23924 86	Crib size	(NA)	*4.6	57.1	(NA)	(S)	(S)
2211A 69	Wholly or chiefly cotton fabric	(NA)	2.0	35.1	(NA)	(S)	(S)
23924 87	Wholly or chiefly manmade fiber fabric	(NA)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(S)	(S)
2221A 47	100 percent spun yarn fabric	(NA)	*.2	11.1	(NA)	(S)	(S)
23924 88							
2221A 48	100 percent filament fabric and combinations of spun and filament	(NA)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(S)	(S)
23924 89							
22319 31	Wholly or chiefly wool fabric	(NA)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(S)	(S)
23924 99	All other house furnishings, except embroidered	50	(X)	179.5	59	(X)	87.5
23920 00	House furnishings, n.e.c., n.s.k., typically for establishments with 10 employees or more (see note)	(NA)	(X)	368.0	(NA)	(X)	7198.3
23920 02	House furnishings, n.e.c., n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 10 employees (see note)	(NA)	(X)	88.8	(NA)	(X)	761.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a-1. Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1982 product code	Product	1982			1977		
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹	
			Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)		Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)
TEXTILE BAGS							
2393- --	Total -----	(NA)	(X)	409.3	(NA)	(X)	277.8
23930 --	Textile bags, except laundry, wardrobe, and shoe:						
23930 12	Wholly or chiefly cotton including cotton, canvas and open mesh cotton:						
23930 13	Duffle bags and knapsacks ----- mil lin yd.	16	(S)	18.1	(NA)	79.7	51.7
23930 18	Other bags ----- do.	47	(S)	51.1	4	86.1	19.4
23930 31	Spun paper ----- do.	5	(S)	11.3	32	194.8	66.8
	Burlap ----- do.	33	(S)	60.4			
	Other textile bags:						
23930 91	Wholly or chiefly manmade fiber fabrics:						
23930 93	Duffle bags and knapsacks ----- do.	22	(S)	24.7	(NA)	228.2	80.6
23930 97	Other bags ----- do.	57	(S)	100.9	10	52.7	16.3
23930 00	Other fabrics ----- do.	33	(S)	59.1			
23930 02	Textile bags, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 5 employees or more (see note) -----	(NA)	(X)	69.9	(NA)	(X)	30.9
	Textile bags, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 employees (see note) -----	(NA)	(X)	13.8	(NA)	(X)	12.1
1982 product code	Product	1982			1977		
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Value of product shipments ¹ (million dollars)		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Value of product shipments ¹ (million dollars)	
CANVAS AND RELATED PRODUCTS							
2394- --	Total -----	(NA)		690.9	(NA)		465.6
23940 --	Canvas products:						
23940 21	Awnings -----	130		68.9	65		39.9
23940 34	Tents:						
23940 36	Camping -----	33		99.9	25		93.3
	Other tents, including air supported structures and tension structures -----	33		97.7	23		58.8
23940 53	Tarpaulins and other covers:						
23940 55	Flat -----	89		79.6	53		43.9
23940 98	Fitted -----	74		54.1	55		37.8
23940 00	Other canvas products, except bags, including sails, air cushions, fuel containers, etc. -----	188		117.5	116		78.1
23940 02	Canvas products, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 5 employees or more (see note) -----	(NA)		118.4	(NA)		91.6
	Canvas products, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 employees (see note) -----	(NA)		54.8	(NA)		22.2
PLEATING AND STITCHING							
2395- --	Total -----	(NA)		891.4	(NA)		572.9
23951 --	Embroideries (except Schiffli machine products), stamped art goods, and art needlework -----	(NA)					
23951 12	Embroideries, except Schiffli machine products -----	64		608.4	(NA)		390.3
23951 34	Printing on garments and apparel accessories, including silk screen printing -----	118		118.6	35		66.4
23951 37	Stamped art goods for embroidery, punching, and needlework -----	29		382.9	(NA)		305.0
23951 00	Embroideries (except Schiffli machine products), stamped art goods, and art needlework, n.s.k. -----	(NA)		87.8			
				19.1	(NA)		18.9
23959 --	Commission embroidery (except Schiffli machine), tucking, pleating, etc., for the trade -----	(NA)		91.7	(NA)		56.4
23959 11	Embroidering (other than Schiffli machine) on materials owned by others -----	28		20.2	17		12.3
23959 33	Contract tucking, pleating, hemstitching, and buttonholing for the trade -----	39		35.1	(NA)		35.6
23959 36	Contract printing and/or silk screen printing on garments or apparel accessories owned by others -----	37		30.0			
23959 00	Commission embroidery (except Schiffli machine), tucking, pleating, printing and/or silk screen printing, etc., for the trade, n.s.k. -----	(NA)		6.4	(NA)		8.5
23950 00	Embroideries, stamped art goods, art needlework, silk screen printing, and commission receipts for such work, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 5 employees or more (see note) -----	(NA)		158.2	(NA)		103.3
23950 02	Embroideries, stamped art goods, art needlework, silk screen printing, and commission receipts for such work, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 employees (see note) -----	(NA)		33.2	(NA)		22.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a-1. Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

1982 product code	Product	1982		1977		
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Value of product shipments ¹ (million dollars)	Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Value of product shipments ¹ (million dollars)	
AUTOMOTIVE AND APPAREL TRIMMINGS						
2396- —	Total	(NA)	2 083.0	(NA)	2 191.1	
23961 —	Men's and boys' suit and coat findings, hatters' fur, and other hat and cap materials	(NA)	183.5	(NA)	104.4	
23961 11	Men's and boys' coat, suit, and trouser findings	30	168.4	24	94.1	
23961 53	Hat bands, hat linings, tip printing and stamping, sweats, cap fronts, etc., made for sale as such, hatters' fur, cut or blown, for sale as such	19	15.1	11	10.3	
23961 00	Men's and boys' coat, suit, trouser findings, hatters' fur, and other hat and cap materials, n.s.k.	(NA)	—	(NA)	—	
23962 —	Automobile trimmings:					
23962 00	Automobile trimmings	(NA)	1 384.3	27	1 737.7	
23963 —	Other trimmings and findings:					
	Trimmings, except automobile:					
23963 11	Women's and children's apparel findings and trimmings	58	92.5	38	43.1	
23963 12	All other, including furniture trimmings	34	61.6	46	66.0	
23963 33	Bias binding for the apparel trade and notion trade, except fused or sealed edge	38	86.0	33	51.5	
23963 45	Ribbons, fused or sealed edge (not woven with fast edges)	15	39.4	12	19.9	
23963 00	All other trimmings and findings, n.s.k.	(NA)	3.1	(NA)	6.9	
23960 00	Automotive trimmings, apparel findings, and related products, n.s.k., typically for establishments with 5 employees or more (see note)	(NA)	119.9	(NA)	123.6	
23960 02	Automotive trimmings, apparel findings, and related products, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 employees (see note)	(NA)	112.7	(NA)	38.0	
SCHIFFLI MACHINE EMBROIDERIES						
2397- —	Total	(NA)	263.7	(NA)	146.3	
23970 —	Schiffli machine embroideries:					
23970 00	Schiffli machine embroideries	213	252.4	213	135.8	
23970 02	Schiffli machine embroideries, n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 employees (see note)	(NA)	11.2	(NA)	10.5	
1982 product code	Product	1982		1977		
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹	Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹	
			Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)		
FABRICATED TEXTILE PRODUCTS, N.E.C.						
2399- —	Total	(NA)	(X)	1 458.1	(NA)	
23990 —	Fabricated textile products, n.e.c.:				(NA)	
23990 15	Automobile seat covers	1,000 sets	(S)	65.5	2 358	
23990 25	Seat or safety belts, including shoulder harnesses (except leather)	thousands	42 681	270.4	49 935	
23990 26	Diapers:					
22110 37	Woven and knitted	mil doz	(S)	42.5	(X)	
23990 27	Disposable, nonwoven fabrics and/or combination thereof (except paper liners)	do	(D)	(D)	101.9	
23990 31	Sleeping bags	thousands	(S)	99.4	4 638	
23990 41	Flags, banners, and similar emblems	(X)		91.7	(X)	
23990 85	Parachutes	thousands	(S)	43.6	349.8	
23990 93	Industrial shop towels	1,000 doz	9 012	15.1	(S)	
23990 95	Carpet tiles (tufted and needle-punched) cut from broadloom	mil sq yd	(D)	(D)	6.8	
23990 98	All other fabricated textile products		223	522.7	153	
23990 00	Fabricated textile products, n.e.c., n.s.k., typically for establishments with 5 employees or more (see note)	(NA)	(X)	192.1	(X)	
23990 02	Fabricated textile products, n.e.c., n.s.k., typically for establishments with less than 5 employees (see note)	(NA)	(X)	32.4	(X)	

Note: In 1982 Census of Manufactures, data for establishments of small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees were estimated from administrative records data rather than data actually collected from respondents. Employment cutoff used for administrative records for each industry and shipments figures are included in code ending with "002". In both 1982 and 1977 Censuses of Manufactures, products not completely identified on standard forms were coded in appropriate product class (five-digit) followed by "00" or to appropriate product group code (four-digit) followed by "000".

¹Data reported by all producers, not just those with shipments of \$100,000 or more.

²For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: * 10 to 19 percent estimated; ** 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by (S).

³In 1977, bedspreads and bedsets made in weaving mills were included in product classes 22110, cotton and 22210, manmade fiber; and those made from purchased fabric in product class 23926.

⁴For 1977, product descriptions collected are not directly comparable to the 1982 product descriptions. However, 1977 product data are included in the total for bedspreads and bedsets.

⁵In 1977, sheets and pillowcases made in weaving mills were included in product classes 2211B, cotton and 22219, manmade fiber; and those made from purchased fabric in product class 23928. Also, the 1977 product description for manmade fiber sheets and pillowcases made in weaving mills is not directly comparable to the 1982 product descriptions.

⁶In 1977, towels and washcloths made in weaving mills were included in product classes 22119, cotton and 22210, manmade fiber; and those made from purchased fabric in product class 23929. Also, 1977 product description for manmade fiber towels and washcloths is not directly comparable to 1982 product descriptions.

⁷In 1977, other house furnishings were collected under product class 23920 which included product codes 23920 00 and 23920 02. For 1982, other house furnishings were included under product class 23924 and do not include product codes 23920 00 and 23920 02.

⁸In 1977, comforters included wadded quilts.

Table 6a-1. Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1982 and 1977—Con.

⁹In 1977, data for blankets made from purchased fabric were not collected separately. Blankets made in weaving mills were included in product classes 22210, cotton; 22110, manmade fiber; 22319, wool; and those made from purchased fabric in 23920. Furthermore, product descriptions collected for 1977 are not directly comparable to the 1982 product descriptions. Data for blankets made in weaving mills are included in table total.

¹⁰Data exclude disposable diapers made of paper (usually containing pulp or cellulose fibers) which are classified in industry 2647, product code 26473 00.

Table 6a-2. Selected Products Primary to More Than One Industry—Quantity and Value of Shipments by Industry: 1982 and 1977

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1982 product code	Product	1982			1977			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹		
			Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)		Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)	
23921	Bedspreads and bedsets	millions	(NA)	(X)	402.8	(NA)	(X)	3400.3
2211A	Made from purchased fabric	do	(NA)	(X)	331.4	(NA)	(X)	(D)
2221A	Made in weaving mills	do	(NA)	(X)	71.4	(NA)	(X)	(D)
2211A	Tailored, quilted:							
2211A 12	Wholly or chiefly cotton fabric	do	(NA)	*.9	56.7	(NA)	(?)	(?)
2211A 42	Made from purchased fabric	do	18	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(?)	(?)
2211A 42	Made in weaving mills	do	1	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(?)	(?)
23921 12	Wholly or chiefly manmade fiber fabric:							
2221A 13	100 percent spun yarn fabric	do	(NA)	(S)	75.8	(NA)	(?)	(?)
2221A 21	Made from purchased fabric	do	13	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(?)	(?)
2221A 21	Made in weaving mills	do	1	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(?)	(?)
23921 15	100 percent filament yarn fabric and combinations of filament and spun	do	(NA)	(S)	46.0	(NA)	(?)	(?)
2221A 22	Made from purchased fabric	do	25	(S)	46.0	(NA)	(?)	(?)
2221A 22	Made in weaving mills	do	-	-	-	(NA)	(?)	(?)
23921 17	Tailored, nonquilted:							
2211A 43	Wholly or chiefly cotton fabric	do	(NA)	(S)	9.2	(NA)	(?)	(?)
23921 17	Made from purchased fabric	do	7	(S)	9.2	(NA)	(?)	(?)
2211A 43	Made in weaving mills	do	-	-	-	(NA)	(?)	(?)
23921 18	Wholly or chiefly manmade fiber fabric:							
2221A 23	100 percent spun yarn fabric	do	4	.2	7.9	(NA)	(?)	(?)
23921 18	Made from purchased fabric	do	4	.2	7.9	(NA)	(?)	(?)
2221A 23	Made in weaving mills	do	-	-	-	(NA)	(?)	(?)
23921 19	100 percent filament yarn fabric and combinations of filament and spun	do	(NA)	1.2	15.1	(NA)	(?)	(?)
2221A 24	Made from purchased fabric	do	7	1.2	15.1	(NA)	(?)	(?)
2221A 24	Made in weaving mills	do	-	-	-	(NA)	(?)	(?)
23921 22	Nontailored, tufted:							
2211A 44	Wholly or chiefly cotton fabric	do	(NA)	(S)	(Z)	(NA)	(?)	(?)
23921 22	Made from purchased fabric	do	(NA)	(S)	(Z)	(NA)	(?)	(?)
2211A 44	Made in weaving mills	do	-	-	-	(NA)	(?)	(?)
23921 23	Wholly or chiefly manmade fiber fabric:							
2221A 25	100 percent spun yarn fabric	do	(NA)	.9	9.8	(NA)	(?)	(?)
23921 23	Made from purchased fabric	do	2	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(?)	(?)
2221A 25	Made in weaving mills	do	2	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(?)	(?)
23921 25	100 percent filament yarn fabric and combinations of filament and spun	do	(NA)	.3	6.4	(NA)	(?)	(?)
2221A 26	Made from purchased fabric	do	3	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(?)	(?)
2221A 26	Made in weaving mills	do	1	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(?)	(?)
23921 27	Nontailored, except tufted:							
2211A 46	Wholly or chiefly cotton fabric	do	(NA)	*2.7	55.7	(NA)	(?)	(?)
23921 27	Made from purchased fabric	do	9	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(?)	(?)
2211A 46	Made in weaving mills	do	2	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(?)	(?)
23921 28	Wholly or chiefly manmade fiber fabric:							
2221A 27	100 percent spun yarn fabric	do	(NA)	*4.7	61.0	(NA)	(?)	(?)
23921 28	Made from purchased fabric	do	7	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(?)	(?)
2221A 27	Made in weaving mills	do	3	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(?)	(?)
23921 29	100 percent filament yarn fabric and combinations of filament and spun	do	(NA)	(S)	24.4	(NA)	(?)	(?)
2221A 28	Made from purchased fabric	do	9	(S)	24.4	(NA)	(?)	(?)
2221A 28	Made in weaving mills	do	-	-	-	(NA)	(?)	(?)
23921 00	Bedspreads and bedsets, n.s.k.	do	(NA)	(X)	34.8	(NA)	(X)	8.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a-2. Selected Products Primary to More Than One Industry—Quantity and Value of Shipments by Industry: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1982 product code	Product	1982			1977		
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹	
			Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)		Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)
23922 00							
2211A 25	Sheets and pillowcases	(NA)	(X)	1 156.3	(NA)	(X)	4906.3
22219 15	Made from purchased fabric	32	(X)	677.6	26	(X)	479.5
22219 25	Made in weaving mills:						
2211A 25	Chiefly cotton	2	(X)	(D)	—	(X)	—
22219 15	Chiefly manmade fiber:						
22219 25	100 percent spun	4	(X)	283.1	9	(X)	426.8
23923 00	100 percent filament	1	(X)	(D)			
22119 00							
2221A 33	Towels and washcloths	(NA)	(X)	964.0	(NA)	(X)	5693.0
2221A 37	Made from purchased fabric	28	(X)	355.9	(NA)	(X)	276.6
23923 00	Made in weaving mills:						
22119 00	Chiefly cotton	7	(X)	608.1	(NA)	(X)	416.4
2221A 33	Chiefly manmade fiber:						
2221A 37	100 percent spun	—	(X)	—	(NA)	(X)	
23924 pt	100 percent filament	—	(X)	—			
2211A pt	Woven blankets	mil doz	(NA)	7.1	181.3	(NA)	(D)
2221A pt	Made from purchased fabric	do	(NA)	4.2	102.7	(NA)	(6)
23219 pt	Made in weaving mills	do	(NA)	2.9	78.6	(NA)	(D)
23924 82	Adult size	do	(NA)	2.4	124.2	(NA)	(6)
2211A 62	Wholly or chiefly cotton	do	(NA)	.3	31.4	(NA)	(6)
2211A 65	Made from purchased fabric	do		5	(D)	(D)	(6)
2211A 67	Made in weaving mills:						
23924 82	Conventional type	do		—	—	(NA)	(6)
2211A 62	Sheet type	do		2	(D)	(D)	(6)
2211A 65	Thermal	do		3	(D)	(D)	(6)
2211A 67							
23924 83	Wholly or chiefly manmade fiber fabric:						
2221A 41	100 percent spun fabric	do	(NA)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(6)
2221A 42	Made from purchased fabric	do		1	(D)	(D)	(6)
2221A 43	Made in weaving mills:						
23924 83	Conventional type	do		4	1.6	30.1	(NA)
2221A 41	Sheet type	do		—	—	(NA)	(6)
2221A 42	Thermal	do		1	(D)	(D)	(6)
23924 84							
2221A 44	100 percent filament fabric and combinations of						
2221A 45	spin and filament	do		—	—	(NA)	(6)
23924 84	Made from purchased fabric	do		—	—	(NA)	(6)
2221A 44	Made in weaving mills:						
2221A 45	Conventional type	do		—	—	(NA)	(6)
2221A 46	Sheet type	do		—	—	(NA)	(6)
23924 85	Thermal	do		—	—	(NA)	(6)
22319 25	Wholly or chiefly wool fabric	do	(NA)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(6)
22319 27	Made from purchased fabric	do					
22319 29	Made in weaving mills:						
23924 85	Conventional type	do		8	(D)	(D)	(6)
22319 25	Sheet type	do		1	(D)	(D)	(6)
22319 27	Thermal	do			(D)	(D)	(6)
22319 29							
23924 86	Crib size	do	(NA)	4.6	57.1	(NA)	(6)
2211A 69	Wholly or chiefly cotton fabric	do	(NA)	2.0	35.1	(NA)	(6)
23924 86	Made from purchased fabric	do		6	(D)	(D)	(6)
2211A 69	Made in weaving mills	do		2	(D)	(D)	(6)
23924 87	Wholly or chiefly manmade fiber fabric	do	(NA)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(6)
2221A 47	100 percent spun yarn fabric	do	(NA)	*.2	11.1	(NA)	(6)
23924 87	Made from purchased fabric	do		3	(D)	(D)	(6)
2221A 47	Made in weaving mills	do		6	(D)	(D)	(6)
23924 88	100 percent filament fabric and combinations of						
2221A 48	spuns and filament	do	(NA)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(6)
23924 88	Made from purchased fabric	do		2	(D)	(D)	(6)
2221A 48	Made in weaving mills	do		1	(D)	(D)	(6)
23924 89							
22319 31	Wholly or chiefly wool fabric	do	(NA)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(6)
23924 89	Made from purchased fabric	do		—	—	(NA)	(6)
22319 31	Made in weaving mills	do		1	(D)	(D)	(6)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a-2. Selected Products Primary to More Than One Industry—Quantity and Value of Shipments by Industry: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text.]

1982 product code	Product	1982			1977		
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹	
			Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)		Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)
23990 26	Diapers, woven and knitted ----- mll doz...	(NA)	(S)	45.2	5	(X)	16.4
2211A 37	Made from purchased fabric ----- do-- do--	5	(D)	(D)	5	(X)	16.4
23990 26	Made in a weaving mill -----	1	(D)	(D)			
2211A 37							

Note: In 1982 Census of Manufactures, data for establishments of small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees were estimated from administrative records data rather than data actually collected from respondents. Employment cutoff used for administrative records for each industry and shipments figures are included in code ending with "002". In both 1982 and 1977 Censuses of Manufactures, products not completely identified on standard forms were coded in appropriate product class (five-digit) followed by "00" or to appropriate product group code (four-digit) followed by "000".

¹Data reported by all producers, not just those with shipments of \$100,000 or more.

²For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: * 10 to 19 percent estimated; ** 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by (S).

³In 1977, bedspreads and bedsets made in weaving mills were included in product class codes 22110, cotton, and 22210, manmade fiber; and those made from purchased fabric in product class code 23928. Furthermore, for 1977, product descriptions collected are not directly comparable to the 1982 product descriptions. However, 1977 product data are included in total for bedspreads and bedsets.

⁴In 1977, sheets and pillowcases made in weaving mills were included in product class codes 22118, cotton, and 22219, manmade fiber, and those made from purchased fabric in product class code 23928. Also, 1977 product description for manmade fiber sheets and pillowcases made in weaving mills is not directly comparable to the 1982 product descriptions.

⁵In 1977, towels and washcloths made in weaving mills were included in product class codes 22119, cotton, and 22210, manmade fiber, and those made from purchased fabric in product class code 23929. Also, 1977 product description for manmade fiber towels and washcloths is not directly comparable to the 1982 product descriptions.

⁶In 1977, data for blankets made from purchased fabric were not collected separately. Blankets made in weaving mills were included in product class codes 22110, cotton; 22210, manmade fiber; 22319, wool; and those made from purchased fabric in 23920. Furthermore, product descriptions collected for 1977 are not directly comparable to 1982 product descriptions.

Table 6a-3. Selected Products—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1982

[Production and shipments in 1,000 dozens. Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of the industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1982 product code	Product	1982			1977		
		Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments ¹		Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments ¹	
			Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)		Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)
2211A 25	Sheets and pillowcases made from woven fabric:						
22219 15		(X)	(X)	1 156.3	(X)	(X)	906.3
22219 25		(X)	(X)	1 151.7	30.9	31.2	878.6
23922 00		.6	.7	20.9	.6	.7	13.0
23922 04	Total sheets -----	14.8	14.7	884.6	16.3	16.6	661.0
	By type:						
	Flat sheets -----	8.9	9.0	541.1	9.7	9.8	392.9
	Fitted sheets -----	5.9	5.7	343.5	6.6	6.8	268.1
23922 30	By fabric:						
	Chiefly polyester blends with cotton-----	14.3	14.1	845.2	16.0	16.3	647.9
	All other fabric-----	.6	.6	39.4	.3	.3	13.2
	By size:						
	King -----	(X)	1.3	121.9	(X)	1.1	75.8
23922 52	Queen -----	(X)	2.3	182.7	(X)	1.9	105.6
23922 53	Full -----	(X)	5.2	296.3	(X)	6.8	263.9
23922 55	Twin -----	(X)	5.7	269.2	(X)	6.5	205.1
23922 57	Single and smaller -----	(X)	.3	14.5	(X)	.4	10.7
23922 59	Sheet sets -----	(X)	1.7	237.8	(X)	(X)	
23922 61	Pillowcases -----	12.4	12.7	246.2	14.0	13.9	185.2
	By fabric:						
23922 71	Polyester/cotton blends -----	11.9	12.1	234.5	13.7	13.6	180.7
23922 77	All other fabric -----	.5	.6	11.7	.3	.3	4.5
23922 80	Sheets and pillowcases, n.s.k. -----	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	19.4
2211A 00	Towels and washcloths:						
2221A 33							
2221A 37							
23923 00							
	As reported in the census of manufactures -----	(NA)	(X)	964.0	(X)	(X)	693.0
	As reported in the Current Industrial Report MQ-23X, Sheets, Pillowcases, and Towels -----	88.0	(X)	944.1	140.5	142.0	698.4
	Finished terry towels -----	41.1	41.2	811.8	46.3	47.1	576.2
	By type:						
23923 12	Sheared -----	15.2	14.5	305.5	15.3	15.5	238.0
23923 13	Nonsheared -----	25.9	26.7	506.3	31.0	31.5	338.3
	By end use:						
23923 14	Kitchen -----	5.1	5.2	43.0	4.7	5.1	23.0
23923 15	Bath -----	19.2	19.2	515.2	21.2	21.5	355.1
23923 16	Hand, face, guest, and fingertip -----	15.4	15.5	194.0	17.4	17.8	149.1
23923 18	Bath/tub mats -----	.5	.5	18.7			
23923 19	All other types, including larger than bath (queen/king size bath towels, bathsheets, and beach towels) -----	.9	.9	40.9	2.9	2.6	49.0

Table 6a-3. Selected Products—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1982—Con.

[Production and shipments in 1,000 dozens. Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of the industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1982 product code	Product	1982			1977		
		Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments ¹		Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments ¹	
			Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)		Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)
23923 24	Huck and crash towels -----	24.7	24.4	17.5	70.1	70.4	29.2
23923 53	Terry washcloths -----	22.2	21.5	114.8	24.1	24.5	93.0

Note: In 1982 Census of Manufactures, data for establishments of small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees were estimated from administrative records data rather than data actually collected from respondents. Employment cutoff used for administrative records for each industry and shipments figures are included in code ending with "002". In both 1982 and 1977 Censuses of Manufactures, products not completely identified on standard forms were coded in appropriate product group code (four-digit) followed by "000".

¹Data reported by all producers, not just those with shipments of \$100,000 or more.

²For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figures: * 10 to 19 percent estimated; ** 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated figure is replaced by (S).

Table 6b. Product Classes—Value of Shipments by All Producers for Specified States: 1982 and 1977

[Million dollars. Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by type" classes. Statistics for some States are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1982. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Product class and geographic area	1982 value of product shipments	1977 value of product shipments	Product class and geographic area	1982 value of product shipments	1977 value of product shipments
23921, BEDSPREADS AND BEDSETS, NOT MADE IN A WEAVING MILL			23951, EMBROIDERIES (EXCEPT SCHIFFLI MACHINE PRODUCTS), STAMPED ART GOODS, AND ART NEEDLEWORK		
United States -----	331.4	(NA)	United States -----		
California -----	32.2	(NA)	Alabama -----	2.2	(NA)
Florida -----	3.4	(NA)	California -----	113.5	66.1
Georgia -----	52.3	(NA)	Colorado -----	2.8	(NA)
Indiana -----	5.1	(NA)	Georgia -----	5.5	(AA)
Massachusetts -----	6.0	(NA)	Hawaii -----	21.4	(CC)
New York -----	78.7	(NA)	Iowa -----	16.8	21.0
North Carolina -----	62.8	(NA)	Massachusetts -----	33.9	2.5
Pennsylvania -----	11.7	(NA)	Michigan -----	9.4	1.3
South Carolina -----	31.8	(NA)	Missouri -----	6.0	(EE)
Texas -----	5.0	(NA)	New Jersey -----	13.6	21.0
23922, SHEETS AND PILLOWCASES, NOT MADE IN A WEAVING MILL (ALSO SEE CODE 22219)			New York -----	130.5	97.0
United States -----	677.6	(NA)	North Carolina -----	31.0	(CC)
California -----	15.6	(NA)	Pennsylvania -----	30.0	14.2
New York -----	3.3	(NA)	Tennessee -----	9.0	(CC)
23923, TOWELS AND WASHCLOTHS NOT MADE IN A WEAVING MILL (ALSO SEE CODE 22119)			Texas -----	8.5	3.4
United States -----	355.9	(NA)	Wisconsin -----	4.2	(NA)
New York -----	2.6	(NA)	23959, COMMISSION EMBROIDERING (EXCEPT SCHIFFLI MACHINE), TUCKING, PLEATING, ETC., FOR THE TRADE		
23924, OTHER HOUSE FURNISHINGS			United States -----	91.7	56.3
United States -----	1 477.6	(NA)	California -----	18.3	8.9
Alabama -----	17.9	(NA)	Georgia -----	3.9	(AA)
Arkansas -----	5.0	(NA)	New Jersey -----	11.6	2.5
California -----	186.9	(NA)	New York -----	20.4	23.4
Connecticut -----	20.6	(NA)	North Carolina -----	8.8	2.5
Florida -----	12.8	(NA)	South Carolina -----	8.6	(AA)
Georgia -----	95.2	(NA)	23961, MEN'S AND BOYS' SUIT AND COAT FINDINGS		
Illinois -----	99.9	(NA)	United States -----	183.5	104.4
Indiana -----	7.6	(NA)	Maryland -----	17.7	(CC)
Maryland -----	4.4	(NA)	New Jersey -----	5.1	(BB)
Massachusetts -----	39.7	(NA)	New York -----	17.2	11.1
Michigan -----	3.3	(NA)	Pennsylvania -----	14.8	15.3
Missouri -----	13.1	(NA)	23962, AUTOMOBILE TRIMMINGS		
New Jersey -----	123.4	(NA)	United States -----	1 384.3	1 737.7
New York -----	165.5	(NA)	California -----	13.3	5.8
North Carolina -----	221.4	(NA)	Michigan -----	1 188.7	1 441.5
Ohio -----	55.0	(NA)			
Pennsylvania -----	68.2	(NA)			
South Carolina -----	73.9	(NA)			
Tennessee -----	23.9	(NA)			
Texas -----	49.1	(NA)			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. Product Classes—Value of Shipments by All Producers for Specified States: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Million dollars. Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by type" classes. Statistics for some States are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1982. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Product class and geographic area	1982 value of product shipments	1977 value of product shipments	Product class and geographic area	1982 value of product shipments	1977 value of product shipments
23963, OTHER TRIMMINGS AND FINDINGS			23963, OTHER TRIMMINGS AND FINDINGS—Con.		
United States	282.5	187.5	New Jersey	21.2	19.1
California	15.7	11.2	New York	93.5	74.2
Connecticut	2.7	(NA)	North Carolina	21.6	13.3
Illinois	13.1	(CC)	Pennsylvania	8.2	6.2
Massachusetts	55.7	(FF)	Texas	10.4	5.0

Note: For 1977, the following value ranges (in million dollars) substitute for actual figures withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies: AA—less than \$2.0 but not 0; BB—\$2.0 to \$4.9; CC—\$5.0 to \$9.9; EE—\$10.0 to \$19.9; FF—\$20.0 to \$49.9; GG—\$50.0 or more.

Table 6c. Product Classes—Value Shipped by All Producers: 1982 and Earlier Years

[Million dollars. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

1982 product code	Product class	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1972	1967
23910	Curtains and draperies, except lace	1 008.3	1 033.6	1 014.6	1 053.5	1 027.0	936.7	626.2	374.9
2392-	House furnishings, n.e.c.	3 299.3	3 031.6	2 816.9	2 492.5	2 342.5	2 202.3	1 442.3	941.4
23921	Bedspreads and bedsets, not made in a weaving mill	331.4	571.5	542.3	440.1	351.0	300.4	266.6	173.8
23922	Sheets and pillowcases, not made in a weaving mill (also see code 22219)	677.6	685.5	673.8	580.9	547.5	479.5	318.5	170.1
23923	Towels and washcloths not made in a weaving mill (also see code 22119)	355.9	410.3	365.3	321.6	283.2	276.6	84.0	30.1
23924	Other house furnishings	1 477.6	1 364.3	1 235.6	1 150.0	1 160.7	885.8	577.7	447.1
23920	House furnishings, n.e.c., n.s.k.	456.8					260.0	195.5	120.3
23930	Textile bags, except laundry, wardrobe, and shoe	409.3	371.3	301.7	269.6	314.4	277.8	231.5	277.9
23940	Canvas and related products	690.9	713.6	562.1	540.4	573.4	465.6	272.1	253.4
2395-	Pleating and stitching	891.4	689.3	650.0	555.6	592.3	572.9	261.8	123.6
23951	Embroideries (except Schiffli machine products), stamped art goods, and art needlework	608.4	367.1	339.7	323.7	390.7	390.3	132.8	37.9
23959	Commission embroidering (except Schiffli machine), tucking, pleating, etc., for the trade	91.7	77.4	92.9	84.2	(S)	56.4	60.8	46.0
23950	Pleating and stitching, n.s.k.	191.3	244.8	217.4	147.7	132.0	126.2	68.2	39.7
2396-	Automotive and apparel trimmings	2 083.0	2 254.4	1 943.9	2 313.1	2 261.9	2 191.1	1 146.2	797.0
23961	Men's and boys' suit and coat findings	183.5	200.7	173.6	144.7	107.0	104.4	94.2	55.8
23962	Automobile trimmings	1 384.3	1 468.0	1 251.9	1 702.8	1 796.3	1 737.7	822.3	513.4
23963	Other trimmings and findings	282.5	384.9	329.1	318.4	208.7	187.4	147.4	192.5
23960	Automotive and apparel trimmings, n.s.k.	232.6	200.8	189.4	147.2	(S)	161.6	82.3	35.3
23970	Schiffli machine embroideries	263.7	244.0	209.6	146.3	180.1	146.3	99.1	83.5
23990	Fabricated textile products, n.e.c.	1 458.1	1 180.1	1 087.0	1 094.9	1 244.5	1 158.9	733.9	529.3

¹Figures are estimates derived from a representative sample of manufacturing establishments canvassed in annual survey of manufacturers and, therefore, may differ from results that would be obtained from a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. Standard errors associated with estimates are published in annual survey of manufactures volumes for this period.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1982 and 1977

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For further explanation, see Cost of Materials in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1982 material code	Material	1982		1977		
		Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)	
INDUSTRY 2391, CURTAINS AND DRAPERYES						
Materials, containers, and supplies						
		(X)	568.9	(X)	542.5	
Broad woven fabrics:						
221101	Cotton	mil lin yd...	**38.5	42.0	*118.0	
222101	Rayon and acetate	do...	**36.4	53.6	85.8	
222105	Nylon	do...	(S)	1.8	11.0	
222104	Polyester	do...	*130.2	131.7	**133.8	
220127	Other broad woven fabrics	do...	50.7	69.9	**55.2	
307903	Plastics products consumed in the form of sheets, rods, tubes, and other shapes		(X)	.6	(X)	
970099	All other materials, components, parts, containers, and supplies		(X)	52.8	(X)	
971000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ²		(X)	216.5	(X)	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For further explanation, see Cost of Materials in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1982 material code	Material	1982		1977	
		Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2392, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, N.E.C.					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, etc. -----	(X)	1 849.5	(X)	1 392.6
221101	Broad woven fabrics: Cotton ----- mil lin yd.	*203.4	262.7	*480.1	401.9
222101	Rayon and acetate ----- do.	(S)	19.4	**82.9	33.3
222105	Nylon ----- do.	(S)	6.1	**87.9	25.3
222104	Polyester ----- do.	*297.2	316.0	412.1	327.5
220127	Other broad woven fabrics ----- do.	**154.5	166.1	61.3	61.9
229503	Plastics coated, impregnated, or laminated fabrics ----- do.	(S)	22.9	**75.4	57.9
282014	Manmade fibers (staple and tow) ----- mil lb.	**48.3	40.4	97.7	33.3
307903	Plastics products consumed in the form of sheets, rods, tubes, and other shapes -----	(X)	21.5	(X)	26.8
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies -----	(X)	409.8	(X)	227.1
971000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ² -----	(X)	584.6	(X)	197.6
INDUSTRY 2393, TEXTILE BAGS					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, etc. -----	(X)	224.5	(X)	169.8
221101	Broad woven fabrics: Cotton ----- mil lin yd.	(S)	16.0	62.3	30.6
222105	Nylon ----- do.	(S)	7.2	9.9	12.2
222104	Polyester ----- do.	(S)	10.4	*21.0	9.0
220127	Other broad woven fabrics ----- do.	(S)	63.4	235.5	39.7
224111	Narrow fabrics (less than 12-inch width) ----- do.	*16.0	1.9	35.6	4.8
229503	Plastics coated, impregnated, or laminated fabrics ----- do.	(S)	12.7	15.4	5.6
307903	Plastics products consumed in the form of sheets, rods, tubes, and other shapes -----	(X)	8.2	(X)	4.6
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies -----	(X)	49.3	(X)	24.7
971000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ² -----	(X)	55.4	(X)	38.6
INDUSTRY 2394, CANVAS AND RELATED PRODUCTS					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, etc. -----	(X)	338.4	(X)	226.5
221101	Broad woven fabrics: Cotton ----- mil lin yd.	*23.8	33.9	*38.3	32.7
222101	Rayon and acetate ----- do.	*6.9	12.2	**24.4	23.5
222105	Nylon ----- do.	(S)	11.8	11.5	7.6
222104	Polyester ----- do.	(S)	5.3	(S)	7.3
220127	Other broad woven fabrics ----- do.	**9.0	28.0	(S)	25.1
229503	Plastics coated, impregnated, or laminated fabrics ----- do.	(S)	101.7	(X)	53.6
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies -----	(X)	145.5	(X)	76.7
971000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ² -----	(X)			
INDUSTRY 2395, PLEATING AND STITCHING					
	(Materials consumed data were not collected for this industry)				
INDUSTRY 2396, AUTOMOTIVE AND APPAREL TRIMMINGS					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, etc. -----	(X)	1 080.7	(X)	1 131.8
229503	Plastics coated, impregnated, or laminated fabrics ----- 1,000 sq yd.	(S)	108.7	(D)	(D)
221103	Uncoated broad woven fabrics (piece goods): Cotton ----- mil lin yd.	(S)	79.7	(S)	36.5
222102	Rayon and acetate ----- do.	(S)	19.4	16.7	6.2
222104	Polyester ----- do.	(S)	86.9	54.2	57.6
220128	Other broad woven fabrics ----- do.	(S)	139.9	(D)	(D)
224111	Narrow fabrics (less than 12 inch width) ----- do.	(S)	38.1	98.4	17.4
282014	Plastics resins consumed in the form of granules, pellets, liquids, etc., but excluding sheets, rods, tubes, and shapes ----- mil lb.	(D)	(D)	8.0	22.6
307903	Plastics products consumed in the form of sheets, rods, tubes, and other shapes -----	(X)	(D)	(X)	22.6
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies -----	(X)	394.4	(X)	461.0
971000	Materials, containers, supplies, n.s.k. ² -----	(X)	165.4	(X)	114.2
INDUSTRY 2397, SCHIFFLI MACHINE EMBROIDERIES					
	(Materials consumed data were not collected for this industry)				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1982 and 1977—Con.

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For further explanation, see Cost of Materials in appendix. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

1982 material code	Material	1982		1977	
		Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2399, FABRICATED TEXTILE PRODUCTS, N.E.C.				
	Materials, containers, and supplies, etc. -----	(X)	789.6	(X)	578.4
	Broad woven fabrics:				
221101	Cotton ----- mil lin yd-----	(S)	25.2	73.8	31.7
222101	Rayon and acetate ----- do-----	*10.2	6.9	(D)	(D)
222105	Nylon ----- do-----	**47.2	55.2	**56.7	51.1
222104	Polyester ----- do-----	(S)	47.1	**11.5	9.7
220127	Other broad woven fabrics ----- do-----	(S)	19.6	(D)	(D)
224111	Narrow fabrics (less than 12 in. width) ----- do-----	(S)	40.2	105.8	21.5
229503	Plastics coated, impregnated, or laminated fabrics ----- do-----	(S)	10.5	(S)	9.5
282014	Manmade fibers (staple and tow) ----- mil lb-----	(S)	7.6	6.3	6.5
307903	Plastics products consumed in the form of sheets, rods, tubes, and other shapes -----	(X)	13.6	(X)	8.2
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies -----	(X)	260.1	(X)	197.0
971000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ² -----	(X)	303.6	(X)	145.5

¹For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-cost relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: * 10 to 19 percent estimated; ** 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by (S).

²Total cost of materials of establishments that did not report detailed materials data, including establishments that were not mailed a form.

APPENDIX A.

Explanation of Terms

This appendix is in two sections. Section 1 includes items which were requested of all establishments that were mailed census of manufactures forms including annual survey of manufactures (ASM) forms. Note that this section also includes several items (number of establishments and companies, value added, classes of products, and specialization and coverage ratios) that were not included on the report forms but were derived from information collected on the forms. Section 2 covers supplementary items that were requested only from establishments included in the ASM sample. Results of the supplementary ASM inquiries are included in tables 3c and 3d of this report.

SECTION 1. ITEMS COLLECTED OR DERIVED BASED ON ALL CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES (INCLUDING ASM) REPORT FORMS

Number of establishments and companies—As discussed in the Introduction, a separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operates at different physical locations, even if the individual locations are producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operates in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on the number of custodial employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or any shipments from inventories during the portion of the year the plant was in operation.

In this report, data are shown for establishments in operation at any time during the year. A comparison with the number of establishments in operation at the end of the year will be provided in the Introduction to Part 1 of the General Summary subject report.

Employment and related items—The regular report forms requested separate information on production workers as of a payroll period for each quarter of the year and on other employees as of the payroll period which included the 12th of March.

All employees—This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period ending nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production workers—This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All other employees—This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It includes sales (including driver salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office function, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment who are engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations to the plant and who are utilized as a separate work force.

In addition to reports sent to operating manufacturing establishments, information on employment during the payroll period which included March 12 and annual payrolls was also requested of auxiliary units (e.g., administrative offices, warehouses, and research and development laboratories) of multiestablishment companies. However, these figures are not included in the totals for individual industries shown in this report. They are included in the general summary and geographic area reports and in the final bound volumes as a separate category.

Payrolls—This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payroll of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year 1982. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers

of corporations, but excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payroll of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' Social Security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' supplemental labor costs, both those required by Federal and State laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements. (Supplemental labor costs are explained later in this appendix.)

As in the case of employment figures, the payrolls of separate auxiliary units of multiestablishment companies are not included in the totals for individual industries or industry groups.

Production-worker hours—This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

Cost of materials—This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (1) all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year, (2) electric energy purchased, (3) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity, (4) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work), and (5) products bought and resold in the same condition. (See discussion of duplication of data below.)

Specific materials consumed—In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information on the specific materials consumed is shown in table 7 if appropriate to the industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$10,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which either administrative records or short forms were used was imputed as "not specified by kind." (See the Introduction for the importance of administrative records in the industry.)

Value of shipments—This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and resold without further

processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit. (See discussion of duplication of data below.)

Individual products—As in previous censuses, data were collected for almost all industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1982 census program, information was collected on the output of approximately 11,000 individual product items. The term "product," as used in the census of manufactures, represents the finest level of detail for which output information was requested. Consequently, it is not necessarily synonymous with the term "product" as used in the marketing sense. In some cases it may be much more detailed and, in other cases, it is more aggregative. For example, "pharmaceutical preparations" was distributed into over 100 items; whereas, "motor gasoline" was reported as a single item.

Approximately 6,000 of the product items were listed separately on the 1982 census report forms. Data for about 5,000 products were obtained in the monthly, quarterly, or annual surveys comprising the Current Industrial Reports series of the Census Bureau. Totals for the year 1982 for these items, as derived from the commodity surveys, are shown in the "products shipped" table (table 6a) together with the tieline total value collected in the census for reconciliation purposes.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1977 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information was collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers was also collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant was collected. Typically, the information on production was also collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

Classes of products—To summarize the product information, the separate products were aggregated into classes of products that, in turn, were grouped into all primary products of each industry. The code structure used is a seven-digit number for the

individual product, a five-digit number for the class of product, and a four-digit number for the total primary products in an industry. (See Introduction, Industry Classification of Establishments, for application of the coding structure to the assignment of SIC codes for establishments.)

In the 1982 census, the 11,000 products were grouped into approximately 1,500 separate classes on the basis of general similarity of manufacturing processes, types of materials used, and the like. However, the grouping of products was affected by the economic significance of the class and, in some cases, dissimilar products were grouped because the products were not sufficiently significant to warrant separate classes.

Duplication in cost of materials and value of shipments—The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication, since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. With some important exceptions, such as for motor vehicles and parts, this duplication is not significant at the four-digit industry level. However, it is significant at the two-digit and three-digit industry group level because these totals often include industries that represent successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the "Food" group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the "Paper and Allied Products" group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the census of manufactures.

Value added by manufacture—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

Because of the change in instructions for reporting inventories for 1982, the 1982 figure for value added is not strictly comparable to prior-year data. This is explained more fully in the inventories section below.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

New and used capital expenditures—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their new expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

The totals for new expenditures exclude that portion of expenditures leased from nonmanufacturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under

contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Also excluded are expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

Manufacturers were also requested to report the value of all used buildings and equipment purchased during the year at the purchase price. For any equipment or structure transferred to the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. Furthermore, if the establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported under used capital expenditures.

Total expenditures for used plant and equipment is a universe figure; i.e., it is collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown of this figure between expenditures for used buildings and other structures and expenditures for used machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM form and is subject to sampling error (see table 3d). The data for total new capital expenditures, new building expenditures, and new machinery expenditures, as well as the data for total used expenditures, are shown in both tables 3a and 3d. The figure in table 3a is a census universe total and may differ from the results of the ASM sample shown in table 3d. Since the figures in table 3d are subject to sampling error, they are not considered as reliable as the universe figures.

End-of-year inventories—Respondents were asked to report their 1981 and 1982 end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Censuses, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). In 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Because of this change in reporting instructions, the 1982 data for inventories and value added by manufacture included in the tables of this report are not comparable to the prior-year data shown in table 1a of this report and in historical census of manufactures and annual survey of manufactures publications. Inventories and value added data estimated on a basis comparable to the historical data, using the reported information for 1982, are shown in footnote 4 of table 1a. However, the end-of-1981 figure shown in this footnote may differ from the corresponding value published as part of the 1981 Annual Survey of Manufactures.

This difference at the four-digit SIC level is due primarily to the effects of industry shifts. As described in the Industry Classification of Establishments section of the Introduction, ASM noncertainty plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another in a census year; whereas, they are "frozen" in a particular industry in ASM years. Other explanations for this difference include the effects of sampling and processing errors and revisions to end-of-1981 data reported by respondents.

In using inventory data by stage of fabrication for "all industries" and at the two-digit industry level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by another establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw

materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for individual industries, industry groups, and "all manufacturing," which are aggregates of figures reported by establishments in specified industries.

Specialization and coverage ratios—These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in table 5b. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

As noted in the Introduction, an establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary

products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in tables 1a through 5a and data on product shipments shown in tables 6a through 6c.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

SECTION 2. ITEMS COLLECTED ONLY ON ASM REPORT FORMS

Supplemental labor costs—Supplemental labor costs are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees. While the excluded items do benefit employees and all or part of their cost generally is similar to the items covered in the ASM labor costs statistics, accounting records do not generally provide reliable figures on net employee benefits of these types.

Cost of purchased services—ASM establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, and communication services. Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment, such as painting, roof repairs, replacing parts, and overhauling equipment. Such payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property are also included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that were capitalized are considered capital expenditures for used buildings and machinery and are, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force are also excluded.

The response coverage ratio shown in table 3d for each of the three types of purchased services listed above is a measure of the extent to which respondents reported for each item. It is derived for each item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight; see section 3) for those ASM establishments that reported the

specific inquiry to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in the industry.

Electric energy used for heat and power—Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy and quantity of generated-less-sold electric energy were collected only on the ASM forms. The cost and quantity of purchased electric energy represent the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

Beginning- and end-of-year depreciable assets—The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments at the beginning and at the end of the year. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are non-depreciable capital assets, including inventories and intangible assets, such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year, rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress. In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus new and used capital expenditures, less retirements, equalled assets at the end of the year.

New and used capital expenditures—The data for total new capital expenditures, new building expenditures, new machinery expenditures, and total used capital expenditures are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between expenditures for used buildings and other structures and expenditures for used machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM form. (See further explanation on capital expenditures in section 1.)

Breakdown of new capital expenditures for machinery and equipment—ASM establishments were requested to separate their capital expenditures for new machinery and equipment into (1) automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use, (2) computers and peripheral data processing equipment, and (3) all other.

The category "automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use" is intended to measure expenditures for vehicles designed for highway use that were acquired through a purchase or lease-purchase agreement. Vehicles normally operating off public highways (vehicles specifically designed to transport materials, property, or equipment on mining, construction, logging, and petroleum development projects) are excluded from this item.

The "not specified by kind" or n.s.k. item for expenditures for new machinery and buildings, shown in table 3d, represents the total machinery and equipment expenditures for establishments that did not break down their expenditures for the three specific categories. This means that for most industries the specific categories are understated.

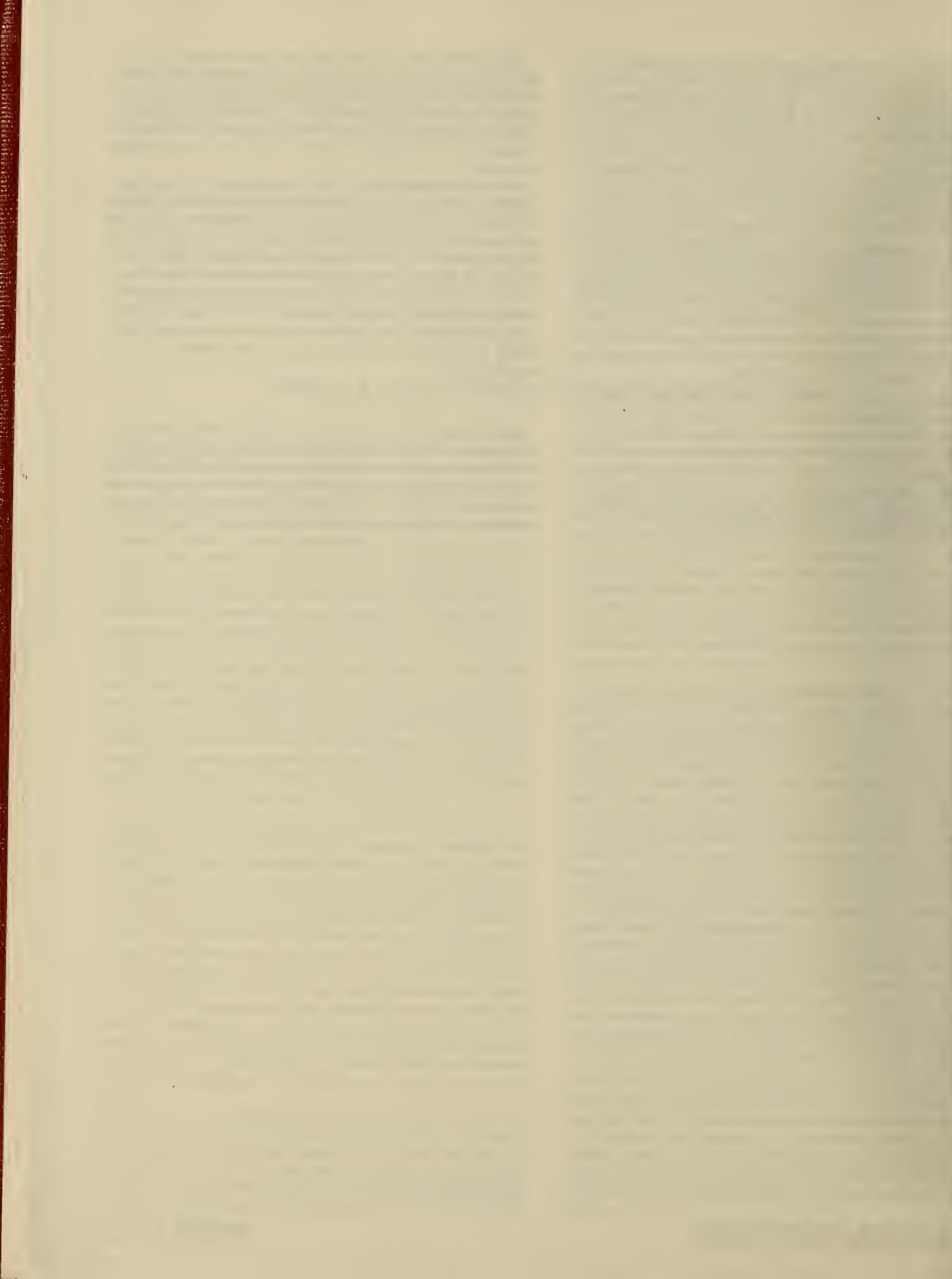
Retirements—Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1982. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent was also requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

Rental payments—This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets, and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company, and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

Depreciation charges—This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.



APPENDIX B.

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) Sampling and Estimating Methodologies

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY SAMPLE

The Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) contains two components. The mail portion of the survey is a probability sample of about 55,000 manufacturing establishments selected from a total of about 225,000 establishments. These 225,000 establishments represent all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies and all single-unit manufacturing establishments with five employees or more tabulated in the 1977 Census of Manufactures. This mail portion is supplemented by a Social Security Administration list of new manufacturing establishments opened after 1977. The individual establishments were defined as the sampling unit for this sample. This is a change from the previous ASM sample when companies were used as the sampling unit. The implication of this change is that the probability of selection of any establishment relates only to the size of the establishment itself and is independent of the size of the company with which the establishment is affiliated. The efficiencies associated with the change to an establishment sample have made it possible to reduce the mail sample panel from 70,000 establishments in 1978 to 55,000 establishments in the current panel.

The nonmail portion of the survey includes all single-unit establishments that were tabulated with less than five employees in the 1977 Census of Manufactures. Although this portion contained approximately 125,000 establishments, it accounted for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level. This portion was not sampled; rather, the data for every establishment in this group were estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of other Federal agencies. This administrative record information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location of the establishment, was obtained under special conditions, which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records. Estimates for data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information.

The corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail establishments were added together, along with the adjusted base-year differences as defined in Description of Estimating Procedures below. The remaining description of the survey sample relates only to the mail portion of the ASM sample.

All establishments with 250 employees or more in the 1977 census were included in the survey panel with certainty. These establishments collectively account for approximately 65 percent of the total value of shipments for manufacturing establishments in the 1977 census. Smaller establishments were sampled with probabilities ranging from 1.000 down to 0.005 in accordance with mathematical theory for optimum allocation of a sample.

The probabilities of selection assigned to the smaller establishments were proportional to measures of size determined for each establishment. For establishments included in the 1977 Census of Manufactures, the measure of size depended directly upon each establishment's 1977 product class values and the

historic variability of the year-to-year shipments of each product class. Roughly equivalent measures of size were assigned to postcensus birth establishments based on their industry codes and anticipated payroll and employment.

The method of assigning measures of size was used in order to maximize the precision (that is, minimize the variance of estimates of the year-to-year change) in the value of product class shipments. Implicitly, it also gave weight to differences in employment, value added, and other general statistics, for these are highly correlated with value of shipments. Individual sample selection probabilities were obtained by multiplying each establishment's final measure of size by an overall sampling fraction coefficient calculated to yield a total expected sample size.

The sample selection procedure gave each establishment in the sampling frame an independent chance of selection. This method of independent selection permits the rotation of establishments into and out of a given sample panel without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTIMATING PROCEDURES

Most of the ASM estimates for the years 1978-1981 were computed using a modified "difference estimate" formula. For each item, a base-year difference was developed. This base-year difference is equal to the difference between the 1977 census published number for an item total and the linear ASM estimate of the total for 1977. The ASM linear estimate was obtained by multiplying each sample establishment's data by its sample weight (the reciprocal of its probability of selection) and summing the weighted values.

This base-year difference was then adjusted to reflect the estimated growth at the four-digit or, in the case of product classes, five-digit based Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) level from 1977 to the year of the survey; for example, 1981. It should be noted that due to processing constraints, the growth factors lagged one year; i.e., if 1981 is the survey year, they were not based on the estimated growth from 1977 to 1981 but rather the growth from 1977 to 1980. This one-year lag had negligible effect on the estimates, particularly at the total manufacturing level where the adjusted base-year difference accounted for less than 1 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments.

These adjusted base-year differences were then added to the corresponding current-year linear estimates, which include the sum of the estimates for the mail and nonmail establishments, to produce the estimates for the years 1978-1981. Estimates developed by this procedure usually are far more reliable than comparable linear estimates developed from the current sample data alone.

The 1982 sample data included in table 3d were also developed using difference estimates. However, since the universe totals for the census year (1977 or 1982) were not known, a modification of the procedure described above was necessary. For each item in table 3d, except purchased services and breakdown of expenditures for new machinery and equipment (see further description in appendix A, section 2), linear

estimates of the publication totals from the ASM mail sample were adjusted by the difference between imputed census totals and the corresponding ASM mail sample estimates of these imputed totals. These imputed totals are obtained by applying industry average ratios to control item values at the establishment level. For example, an imputed total beginning assets figure is obtained by multiplying each establishment's total value of shipments by the industry (four-digit SIC) average for the ratio of beginning assets to shipments.

Separate estimates for the nonmail establishments were not developed. However, their contribution to the publication estimates is reflected in the difference adjustment.

The method of inventory valuation percentages included in table 3c was developed using both complete census information and ASM estimates. The percentages for the four major categories (LIFO, non-LIFO, valuation method not reported, and LIFO reported without associated value and reserve) were derived from the complete census and correspond to the values included in table 3d. The percentages for the specific non-LIFO methods of valuations (FIFO, average cost, specific costs, etc.) are ratio estimates developed from the ASM in conjunction with the census universe estimate for the total of the non-LIFO methods.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sampled lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the differences between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of the estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of a large number of similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretical, comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected statistics in this report. Except for table 3c, they are presented in the form of relative standard errors, the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer. In table 3c, "absolute" standard errors of the estimates are presented.

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete coverage value would be included in the range:

1. From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

2. From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.
3. From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown as 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total and about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors would also occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey.

Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected in the course of the Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or only moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown.

The concept of complete coverage under the conditions prevailing for the ASM is not identical to the complete coverage of the census of manufactures, as the censuses have been conducted. Nearly all types of operational errors that affect the ASM also occur in the censuses. The ASM and the censuses, are conducted under quite different conditions, and operational errors can be better controlled in the ASM than in the censuses. As a result, for many of the census figures, the errors are of the same order of size as the total errors of the corresponding annual survey estimates. The differences between the census and ASM operating conditions also disturb, to some degree, the comparability of the ASM and census data.

Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be of limited reliability. However, the figure may be combined with higher-level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

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For each industry, data on value of shipments, value added by manufacture, capital expenditures, employment, and payroll are shown by employment-size class of establishment and degree of primary product specialization. Statistics are given on production of specific products and consumption of energy and various materials by industry.

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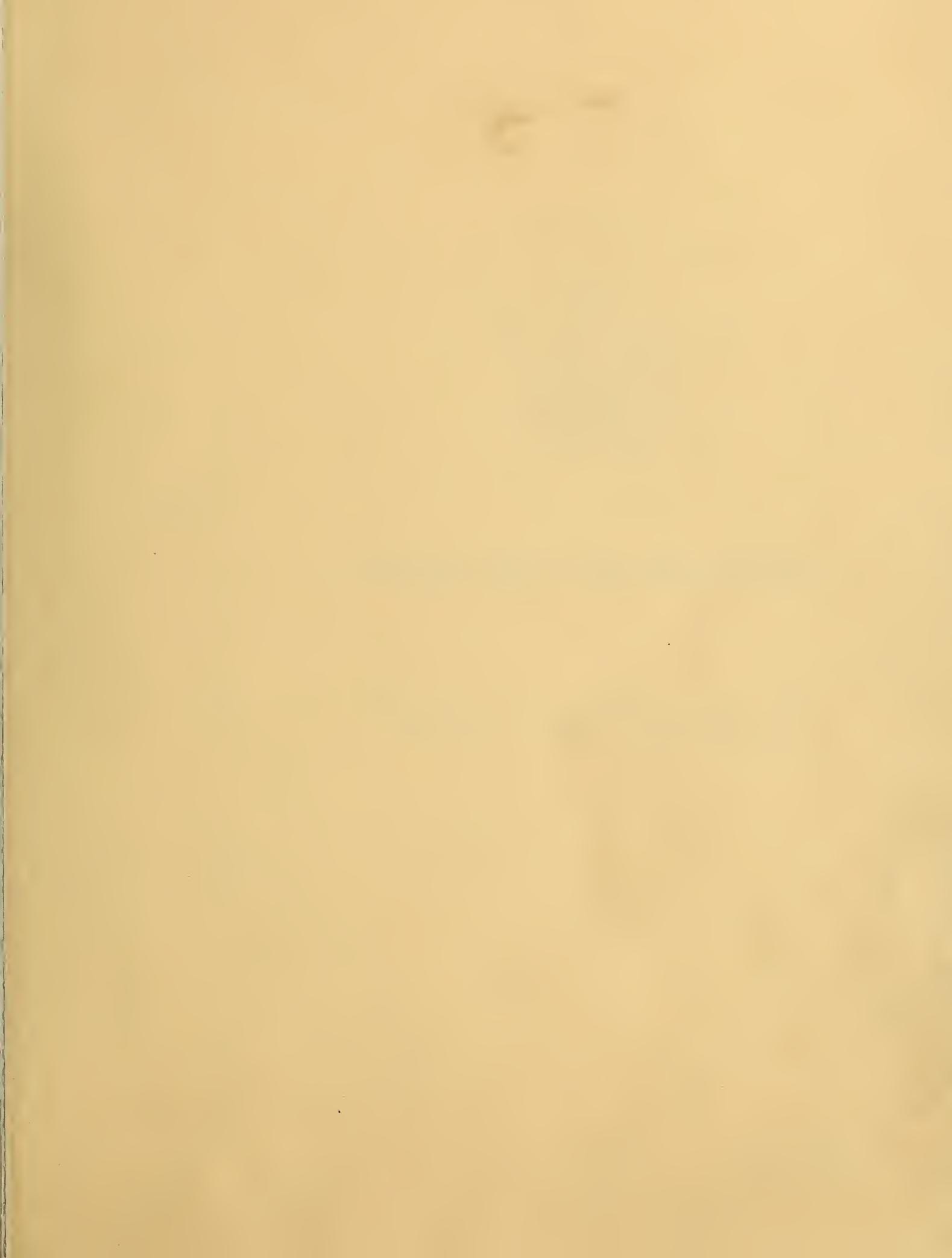
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